The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE ABSENTEES—INQUIRY INTO THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR—COUNTER INQUIRY.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Vice-President.

A prayer was then made by Dr. Gurley.

Forty-eight Senators were present.

The credentials of John C. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, and Henry P. Haun, of California, were presented.

Both appeared and were qualified.

The absentees were Messrs. Benjamin, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Johnson, (of Arkansas,) Polk, Sebastian, Seward and Toombs.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, submitted a resolution, which he would call up to-morrow, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry by a band of armed men, and report whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and the murder of any citizens of Virginia, or any troops sent there to protect the public property; whether such invasion was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the government of any of the States of the Union, the character and extent of such organization, whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise; the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; where, how and when the same was obtained and transported to the place invaded. Also, to report what legislation, if any, is necessary by the Government for the future preservation of the peace of the country, and the safety of public property; the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, gave notice that when the resolution came up he should move to amend by extending the inquiry to the seizure of the arsenal at Franklin, Missouri.

The customary resolutions were adopted to inform the House of Representatives and the President that the Senate is ready for business.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a Pacific Railroad bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNUSUALLY LARGE ATTENDANCE—THE FIRST VOTE FOR SPEAKER—THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Long before noon the galleries of the Hall of Representatives were densely filled, and crowds were unable to obtain admittance. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was the usual attendance of ladies.

On the floor there were the customary salutations among members and others, and pleasant excitement prevailed everywhere.

Mr. Allen, the Clerk of the last House, called the House to order at noon. The din of voices immediately ceased, spectators were excluded from the floor, and the members took their seats.

The roll was called, and 231 members answered to their names.

The absentees were Messrs. Stallworth and Landrum, of Alabama; Brown and Adams, of Kentucky; Hindman and Rust of Arkansas; and Hamilton, of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House agreed to proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. Houston nominated Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

Mr. Adrain nominated Mr. Davis, of Indiana.

Mr. Haskin nominated Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stevens nominated Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Briggs nominated Mr. Boteler, of Virginia.

Numerous voices, impatiently—"Call the roll."

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Houston, Corwin, Adrain and Briggs tellers.

Mr. Florence said: "In listening to the call-roll I noticed that several members were absent. In order to enable them to participate in the election, I move that the House adjourn till to-morrow."

Mr. John Cochrane—I hope the gentleman will withdraw the motion.

Mr. Cobb—Oh, let us have one vote. [Laughter.]

The House took the vote by acclamation, amid which and laughter Mr. Florence withdrew his motion, and the House proceeded to vote.

FIRST VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Sherman, 66; Bocock, 86; Grow, 43; Boteler, 14; Davis, 2; Phelps, 1; Gilmer, 3; Nelson, 5; Corwin, 1; Adrain, 1; Hill, 1; Hickman, 1; Pennington, 1; Haskin, 2; McQueen, 1; H. F. Clark, 1.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, Mr. Grow rose and said: As I desire in no way to retard the organization of the House, I withdraw my name as a candidate. I assure those gentlemen who, in kindness, have cast their votes for me, that I shall treasure through life so distinguished a mark of their friendship and regard.

Mr. Burnett moved an adjournment, to be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, wanted to make some remarks in favor of an adjournment after another vote.

Cries of "Go on."

Mr. Burnett objected to his proceeding, saying there was no question before the House. He subsequently withdrew his objection, which was renewed by Mr. Washburn, of Illinois.

The Clerk said he would submit the question whether Mr. Clark should have liberty to proceed to the House.

Mr. Garnett contended there was no power here to preclude debate, and said the gentleman from Missouri had a right to show that there were some nominees for Speaker who should not be elected.

Mr. Clark insisted that the House could not deprive him of his constitutional right to make remarks as to the qualification of some of those nominated for Speaker.

The Clerk replied that he should not take it on himself to decide the question, but would submit it to the House.

Mr. Clark (earnestly)—I claim the right as an individual member to speak. I deny the power of the House to deprive me of that right. I decide for myself.

Cries of "Go on," "Go on," "Good."

Mr. Curtis—What part of the Constitution do you refer to? If you have that right, I have also.

Cries, thick and fast, "Call the roll," "Call the roll."

Mr. Clark—I deny the right to call the roll while I have the floor.

Cries of "Question," "Question," from the Republican side.

Mr. Kilgore presumed this matter could be settled. The Republicans would consent to an adjournment after another vote.

Here the cries of "Question" were renewed.

Mr. Clark withdrew his application to make remarks, and offered the following:

Whereas, Certain members of this House now in nomination for Speaker did indorse and recommend the book hereinafter named; therefore

Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments of a certain book called *The Impending Crisis of the South and How to Meet It*, purported to have been written by H. R. Helper, are incendiary and hostile to the domestic peace and tranquillity of the country, and that no member of this House who recommended or indorsed it or the compend, is fit to be Speaker of this House.

The reading of the resolution occasioned applause from some of the Southern men clapping their hands.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said it seemed to him that in the present condition of the House but two things were in order, one a motion to adjourn, and the other to proceed to a vote.

Mr. Clark resumed his remarks, and without concluding the question before it, the House adjourned.

Massachusetts Liquor Trials.

THE AGENT AGAIN IN COURT.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Burnham, late State Liquor Agent, whose term of imprisonment for contempt expired on Saturday, was brought before the Police Court to-day, on a charge of selling adulterated liquor, but the trial was postponed, and his bail of five thousand dollars was continued.

Town Elections in Massachusetts.

New-Bedford, Monday, Dec. 5.

At our Municipal Election to-day Isaac C. Tabor, Independent, was chosen Mayor by 573 majority over Watson Howland, citizens' candidate. A majority of the city Council on the Tabor ticket are also elected.

Springfield, Mass., Monday, Dec. 5.

The election for city officers took place to-day. A large vote was cast. The Republicans carried nearly everything by 300 to 400 majority in a vote of 2,000. Daniel D. Harris is the Mayor, and Horace C. Lee the Clerk and Treasurer, the latter succeeding Joseph Ingraham, Democrat, who has held the office for 17 years. The Board of Aldermen and Common Council stands 14 Republicans to 4 Democrats.

Naval.

THE UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT MOHICAN.

Provincetown, Sunday, Dec. 4—1 P. M.

The United States gun-boat *Mohican*, (new,) from Portsmouth, N. H., at 1 P. M. on the 3d inst., has arrived here. She was on her way to Norfolk, Va., and put in here on account of a heavy gale. All on board of her are well.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

Portland, Me., Monday, Dec. 5—P. M.

No signs of the *Anglo-Saxon*.

JOHN BROWN.

Progress of the Remains Homeward—Appearance of the Body—Arrangements for the Funeral—More Letters—Facts and Incidents.

Troy, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 5.

The body of John Brown, accompanied by Mrs. Brown and Wendell Phillips, passed through this city to-day, arriving in the cars at noon and leaving at 6 o'clock for its destination. Little or no excitement was created during the time the body remained at the dépôt.

THE FUNERAL OF BROWN.

We understand that the funeral of John Brown will be attended at North Elba, Essex County, on Thursday next. We believe it is the intention of the prominent Abolitionists to take part in the demonstration. Many of them were anxious to have some public display in this City on the reception of his remains; but they yielded to the earnest resistance of Mrs. Brown, who was decidedly averse to anything of the kind.

BROWN TO HIS SON IN OHIO.

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.,
Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

Dear Children: Your most welcome letters of the 16th inst. I have just received, and I feel to bless God that he has enabled you to bear the heavy tidings of our disaster with so much seeming resignation and composure of mind. That is exactly the thing I have wished you to do for me—to be cheerful and perfectly resigned to the holy will of a wise and good God. I bless His most holy name that I am (as I trust) in some good measure able to do the same. I am even "joyful in all my tribulations," even since my confinement, and I humbly trust that "I know with whom I have trusted." A calm peace (perhaps) like that which my own dear mother felt in view of her last change, seems to fill my mind by day and night. Of this neither the powers of "earth or hell" can deprive me.

Do not, dear children, any of you, grieve for a single moment on my account. As I trust my life has not been entirely thrown away, so I also humbly trust that my death shall not be in vain. God can make it be a thousand times more value to His own cause, than all the miserable service (at best) that I have rendered it during my life. When I was first taken, I was too feeble to write much, so I wrote what I could to North Elba, requesting Ruth and Ann to send you copies of all my letters to them. I hope they have done so, and that you, Ellen, will do the same with what I may send to you, as it is still quite a labor for me to write all that I need to. I want your brothers to know what I write, if you know where to reach them. I wrote Jeremiah, a few days since, to supply a trifling assistance, $15, to such of you as might be most destitute. I got his letter, but do not know as he got mine. I hope to get another letter from him soon. I also asked him to show you my letter. I know of nothing you can any of you do for me, unless it is to comfort your own hearts, and cheer and encourage each other, to trust in God and Jesus Christ, whom He hath sent. If you keep his sayings, you shall certainly "know of his doctrine, whether it be of God or no." Nothing can be more grateful to me, than your earnest sympathy, except it be to know that you are all fully persuaded to be Christians. And, now, dear children, farewell for this time. I hope to be able to write to you again. The God of my Father take you all for His children.

Your affectionate father, JOHN BROWN.

DR. HOWE AND COOK'S CONFESSION.

John A. Andrew, Esq., sends to the Boston *Transcript* the following explanatory note in regard to a paragraph in the confession of John E. Cook. Mr. Andrew vouches for the correctness of the explanation:

It is only within a few days that I have seen the printed confession of John E. Cook. So far as it relates to Dr. Samuel G. Howe, it is in these words:

"I do know that Dr. Howe gave Capt. Brown a breech-loading carbine and a pair of muzzle-loading pistols, all of Government manufacture.

They were left either at the house of Capt. Brown, or at the school-house where most of the arms were conveyed. At what time and for what purpose they were given to Capt. Brown I do not know."

The following are the only facts which could furnish any foundation for this statement.

Nearly three years ago, a box with a rifle and two pistols were sent to Dr. Howe, as President of the Kansas Committee, directed to be forwarded to Kansas for use in repelling invaders. Capt. John Brown was then in Boston, and was going to Kansas. They were handed to him, for the use and the destination mentioned.

This is susceptible of proof. And from these facts, of which Cook could have none other than hearsay information, is originated the statement supposed to implicate Dr. H. with the recent transactions at Harper's Ferry.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE NEW POCAHONTAS.

LETTER FROM MISS FOUKE—HOW SHE SAVED THE LIFE OF THE INSURGENT THOMPSON.

The following letter appears in the St. Louis *Republican*:

Harper's Ferry, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1859.

Mr. Editor: I anticipate your surprise, when your eye shall rest on the signature attached to this sheet; but that surprise will vanish when you learn the why and wherefore I have taken the liberty of writing you a few lines. I have learned from the daily Missouri *Republican*, that you were under the impression that I saved the life of Thompson, the insurgent, when he was taken captive. He was brought into the public parlor of the hotel, some time before I knew that he and Stevens had been captured. When I first saw Thompson, he was seated in an arm-chair, with his hands tied behind his back, guarded by some of the citizens. Several questions were put to him, in regard to his motives and expectations, when he enrolled under the "Provisional Government." His answers were invariably the same: That he had been taught to believe the negroes were cruelly treated, and would gladly avail themselves of the first opportunity to obtain their freedom, and that all they had to do was to come to Harper's Ferry, take possession of the armory and arsenal, which would be an easy matter, and then the colored people would come in a mass, backed by the non-slaveholders of the Valley of Virginia. Some one remarked: "I imagine you regret that you did not succeed in running off the darkies." He replied that he regretted having engaged in the attempt, and if it were to do over again he would decline.

Very soon after, Mr. Beckham, one of our most esteemed citizens, was shot down, unharmed as he was. I went into the parlor, and heard one of the guard ask T. if he were a married man; his answer was that he had been married six months only.

I walked up to where the prisoner sat, and said to him: "Mr. Thompson, you had much better have staid at home and taken care of your wife, and pursued some honest calling, instead of coming here to murder our citizens and steal our property; that their first act was to kill a free colored man, because he would not join them in their wicked scheme." He said I spoke truly; but they had been basely deceived.

While I was talking to Thompson, several of the friends of Mr. Beckham, who were justly enraged at his cold-blooded murder, came in, with the avowed determination to kill Thompson on the spot. As they appeared with leveled rifles, I stood before T., and protected him, for three powerful reasons: First, my sister-in-law was lying in the adjoining room very ill, under the influence of a nervous chill, from sheer fright, and if they had carried out their design it would have proved fatal to her without doubt. In the second place, I considered it a great outrage to kill the man in the house, however much he deserved to die. Thirdly, I am emphatically a law-and-order woman, and wanted the self-condemned man to live, that he might be disposed of by the law. I simply shielded the terribly-frightened man, *without touching him*, until Col. Moor (I think it was) came in and assured me, on his honor, that he should not be shot in the house. That was all I desired. The result everybody knows.

One other error I wish to correct. Philip B. Fouke, of Belleville, Ill., is my cousin only. I am happy to assure you that I have a birthright in the "Old Dominion." Respectfully yours, C. C. FOUKE.

THE DIFFICULTY IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

A telegram from Manchester, N. H., has already told how the Mayor of the city put his veto upon the ringing of the City Hall bell. The man who was expelled from the belfry by the Mayor writes the following letter to the editors of the *Statesman*:

Messrs. Editors: Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, I called upon Mr. Geo. A. Barnes, Chaiman of the Committee on City Hall, to request the use of the City Hall bell to be tolled out of respect to the noble, honest John Brown. Mayor Harrington was present at the time, and said to Mr. Barnes, "You ought to let them have it." Mr. Barnes made many objections, but finally said I might call on the City Clerk, Mr. Knowlton, and if he consented, I could toll the bell. I saw Mr. Knowlton, who said he was not aware that he had charge of the bell, but he had not the slightest objection to my using it for such a purpose. Supposing I had full permission, I proceeded about 2 o'clock, P. M., to the belfry and commenced tolling. I had struck the bell but a few times, when Mayor Harrington, looking (as a Virginian looks when he sees a cow) pale and very much excited, appeared in the belfry. "What are you doing with this bell?" says Harrington. "Tolling for old John Brown." "Leave this belfry, all of you," said Harrington. I endeavored to show that I had a perfect right to toll the bell, but the Mayor would listen to no argument, but seizing me by the collar endeavored to put me down stairs. I objected to that arrangement, and putting my arms around some of the mason work, "*thar I was.*" The Mayor pulled hard and his assistant pulled, but 'twas no use; I wouldn't move. Mr. Verity, who was with me, ordered them to take their hands off, and entreated me to come down and not get into a fight. I did so at his request. I see by your paper of last evening that the Committee met (after the Chairman had granted me permission) and voted that the bell should not be tolled. Whether the Chairman of that Committee has gained any honor by his vacillation, and whether the Mayor has gained any laurels by his *gallant* charge on the belfry manned by two peaceable citizens is for the people of Manchester to determine.

Respectfully yours, J. BROWN STRAW.

R. W. EMERSON IN PARKER'S PULPIT.

POETICAL ALLUSIONS TO BROWN.

From the Boston Atlas, Dec. 5.

The desk at Music Hall, yesterday, was filled by Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord. The hall, notwithstanding the storm, was nearly full. The general expectation was that Mr. Emerson would discourse to some extent on John Brown and his execution. The subject, however, was treated only incidentally. The services were commenced with the singing by the congregation of the following hymn, from the pen of a young gentleman of Concord, supposed to be Mr. Thoreau, which was effectively read by John R. Manley, the Secretary of the Society. It was sung to the tune of "Arlington." It is as follows:

To-day beside Potomac's wave,
Beneath Virginia's sky,
They slay the man who loved the slave,
And dared for him to die.

The Pilgrim Fathers' earnest creed,
Virginia's ancient faith,
Inspired this hero's noblest deed,
And his reward is—Death!

Great Washington's indignant shade
Forever urged him on—
He heard from Monticello's glade
The voice of Jefferson.

But chiefly on the Hebrew page
He read Jehovah's law,
And this from youth to hoary age
Obeyed with love and awe.

No selfish purpose armed his hand,
No passion aimed his blow;
How loyally he loved his land
Impartial Time shall show.

But now the faithful martyr dies,
His brave heart beats no more,
His soul ascends the equal skies,
His earthly course is o'er.

For this we mourn, but not for him,
Like him in God we trust;
And though our eyes with tears are dim,
We know that God is just.

The congregation joined in the singing with no little unction.

Mr. Emerson then took the desk and delivered an address on "Morals." The tenor of thought running through the discourse was that a high standard of morality faithfully adhered to, gives to man his noblest thoughts, and inspires his grandest and best deeds. "Morals" he characterized as "A science of substance, and not of shows." In treating of the power which devotion to a great idea or principle will accomplish in the individual, and out in society and the world, he alluded to the recent events in the life of John Brown. The desire of giving freedom to those who were in bondage—of establishing a moral, intellectual, governmental equality—such had lifted an obscure Connecticut farmer into the regions of the great man; and made all others appear as inferior men. It was hard, he said, to find in all history so noble a man as this who had dared to sacrifice life to a principle. A few such men, the speaker asserted, had done more for the world than all the tribe of merely intellectual men mankind has ever seen.

In this connection Mr. Emerson recited the following very appropriate poem:

A man there came, whence none could tell,
Bearing a touchstone in his hand,
And tested all things in the land
By its unerring spell.

A thousand transformations rose
From fair to foul, from foul to fair;
The golden crown he did not share
Nor scorn the beggar's clothes.

Of heirloom jewels prized so much,
Were many changed to chips and clods,
And even statues of the gods
Crumbled beneath its touch.

Then angrily the people cried,
"The loss outweighs the profit far,
Our goods suffice us as they are,
We will not have them tried."

But since they could not so avail
To check his unrelenting quest,
They seized him, saying "Let him test
How real 's our jail."

But though they slew him with the sword,
And in the fire the touchstone burned,
Its doings could not be o'erturned,
Its undoings restored.

And when to stop all future harm,
They strewed its ashes to the breeze,
They little guessed each grain of these
Conveyed the perfect charm.

These were the only allusions made to Brown.

STATEMENT OF VIOLENCE DENIED.

CARD FROM M. B. LOWRY, ESQ.

Erie, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I have just been shown a statement, originating and appearing in yesterday's Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and copied also (with some improvements) into this day's Cleveland *National Democrat*, the substance of which is, that, on my way home from my recent visit to my old neighbor, John Brown, in his Virginia prison, while stopping a few hours in Wheeling, a Committee of the citizens of that place waited on me, rope in hand, and threatened my life if I did not leave their city within fifteen minutes, and that I, seriously apprehensive of danger, did make a speedy and cowardly exit from the town.

The statement has not the slightest foundation in fact. It is basely and maliciously *false*, in conception and construction, in whole and in part. Nothing of the kind ever occurred.

The article in question also attempts to throw discredit and reproach upon me for my connection with the "Erie War." Of course any incidental opportunity to malign and abuse the City for its resistance to corporate aggression and monopoly could not be allowed to pass. In reply to this feature of the shameful aspersion, I have only to say that the citizens of this City, of which I am one, have defeated, in all our Courts, local, State, and Federal, those reckless corporations which so persistently sought our destruction, and that (a fact which a foreign Press have never taken the pains to disclose) these same corporations, after an expenditure of a million of dollars in resistance, are now required and compelled to do and perform the things which they endeavored to throttle us for asking them to perform.

M. B. LOWRY.

CORRECTION—REV. MR. SLOANE SETS HIMSELF RIGHT.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the reports of the meeting, held on Friday evening in the Church of the Puritans, which appeared in your issue of Saturday morning, certain remarks are connected with my name which were made by another person. By inserting this correction, you will confer a favor.

Respectfully,
J. R. W. SLOANE.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION—THE MARKETS.

The steamship *Cahawba* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New-Orleans Nov. 27, and Havana Nov. 30.

The news from Havana is unimportant. The new Captain-General was making many changes among the employes of the Government. The popular impression is that Gen. Sereno will carry out Gen. Concha's policy, more particularly in regard to the improvements going on in the City of Havana.

The Sugar market remains very firm; No. 12 was held at 9 reals per arrobe; a sale of 6,000 boxes white was lately made at 11¼c. to 11¾c. per arrobe. In freights the decline noticed in previous advices continues. Exchanges on London were 15¾ to 16 premium; on New-York and Boston, 3½ to 4 premium; on New-Orleans, 5 to 6 premium. Mexican Dollars, on shipboard, 9 per cent. premium.

The *Cahawba* has on freight, from New-Orleans and Havana, $462,000 in specie, principally Mexican dollars.

There were three men drowned while crossing the river at Chicopee a couple of weeks since. Their names were Michael Grandfield, Eugene Moriarty, and Maurice Cavanaugh, the latter having been married but a few weeks. Their bodies have not been recovered.

CITY POLITICS.

THE ELECTION.

The Engrossing Topic of the Election—Preparations for the Contest—What the Friends of the Candidates Say—Bets—Prospects of Fighting, &c., &c.

To-day occurs the biennial revolution of Gotham: not a contest with pikes and revolvers; nor yet, it is to be hoped, a combat of fisticuffs and bludgeons, but a silent fight, and a conflict of ballots, demonstrating how quietly a conglomerate, if not incongruous population may, in the exercise of the elective franchise, submit to the legally expressed will of the majority.

Our Albany legislators have wisely separated the Municipal from the State contest, with the view of loosening party ties and confining the issues to matters directly affecting the interests of our Metropolitan City. Yet the canvass has been, and probably will be to a small extent, conducted on almost as strong party grounds as ever before. Misguided patriots have insisted on boring the tax-payers with John Brown and the Charleston Convention when their main interest lay in the tax levy and assessment rolls. The talk about the election among the people shows this. The obstinate adherence of the rabid Republicans to Opdyke shows it. Yet the popular movement of the independent Press for Havemeyer seems to meet with sufficient indorsement from intelligent voters, judging from the sentiments "of the pavement," to warrant a belief that the ties of party will not be so strong but that the people will express, in the election of a Mayor, the strong desire for good government, that resulted in the election of Mayor Tiemann.

Luckily, all the parties are confident of success, and revel in the wildest of "the pleasures of hope." Exultant tax-payers rejoice in the delusive phantom of reduced tax bills; deluded tenants discern in the dim future the smiling faces of landlords reducing rents; Ward Associations felicitate themselves on the liberality of candidates; and everybody looks upon the day as big with the fate of the City for the next two years. But, as an orator said in his speech at the monster Havemeyer meeting at Cooper Institute, on Saturday night, "This community forgets to-day what happened yesterday, and the waters of Lethe pass over us once in twenty-four hours," it is not at all improbable that the election will be buried in oblivion, by some new excitement, before the sun gets a chance to penetrate the mist which has enveloped the City during the last few days.

Yesterday, however, all was preparation for the election. Job printers, ticket folders, bill posters, letter carriers, ticket-box makers, ropers-in of independent voters, registrars, inspectors, canvassers, clerks, M. Ps., challengers, and last, but not least, the expectant candidates—so anxious to serve the City in the Legislature, the Mayor's office, the Common Council, the Board of Education, or the exalted office of constable—looked forward to this long-expected day with mingled feelings of hope and dread. The interests of such varied classes of course affect a large proportion of our population, and the consequence was that everywhere the subject of conversation was "the election to-morrow." Even John Brown seemed to be eclipsed for the time being, and politicians generally, as well as the public at large, had to admit that the Times hit the public nail on the head when it devoted a supplement to a full account of the mammoth Havemeyer demonstration, and the terse biographies of the candidates. Much curiosity was evinced to know upon what specific information Mr. District-Attorney Waterbury based his proclamation with reference to election frauds, and many knowing winks and nods among the Havemeyer and Opdyke men indicated that they, at least, did not think Mr. Waterbury would be troubled by their parties. The mystery, however, still remained as to whether there was a design to mash or stuff the glass ballot-boxes, carry them off *vi et armis*, or steal a march by getting on the right side o the Inspectors. One imaginative person decided that there was a grand scheme on foot to secure a fortune of $100,000 by detecting 1,000 illegal voters, a the Mayor's liberal offer of $100 a head. The conversations of the adherents of the different candidates partook, as might naturally be expected, of a decided variety of sentiment.

TALK AMONG THE HAVEMEYER MEN.

From Tammany Hall down Nassau-street, past the Post-office and the Custom-house, to Wall-street, little knots of Havemeyer men might have been seen discussing the event of to-day. As a general thing their countenances bore an exultant look—though that might be attributed to the fact that many of them have been "ins" since the installation of Mr. James Buchanan into the White House. It is a fact, however, that the Havemeyer men are confident of victory. They count up Mr. John Van Buren's figures with broad chuckles, in this way: "The total vote will be about 75,000; the full Republican vote is but 24,000, and the remaining 51,000 Democratic votes can't be divided so that a Democrat will not be elected." Having arrived at this happy conclusion, the defeat of Mr. Wood was thus argued: "It is impossible that Wood can be elected with the time-honored and never-beaten (by Democrats) Tammany organization, the well-paid Custom-house and Post-office, the respectable Presses, the American Party, and the great body of the merchants against him, and in favor of Havemeyer." Not a few of the Havemeyer men chuckled over the five thousand dollar bet on their candidate, advertised in the Times yesterday, and wondered whether anybody would be fool enough to take it. In spite of the law disfranchising betters on election, many wagers were made, with heavy odds on Havemeyer. Among others, Judge Brennan is reported to have bet one hundred dollars that Havemeyer would carry the Sixth Ward. No little excitement was produced by the rumor that Wood had printed a large number of handbills announcing the withdrawal of Havemeyer in favor of Wood, and a similar announcement that he had withdrawn in favor of Opdyke. The rumor ran that these posters were to be flooded over the City late last night, so as to strike the eyes of idlers early in the morning, too late for a general and authoritative correction; so that in spite of their confidence in the strength of regular organizations, and popular indorsement, the Havemeyer men, from their knowledge of Mr. Wood's electioneering capacity, could not avoid a vague dread that the self-nominated candidate for the "Mayorality" might, by hook or crook, slide into the City Hall on a minority vote, as he has so cunningly done before. Against the Opdyke men their indignation was no less active. They looked upon the Republican movement as entirely actuated by party motives, designed, not to elect a Mayor, but for some ulterior object, which some said was to insure the defeat of Tammany, and the election of Wood, and others, the maintenance of the regular organization. It was openly charged that the managing Republicans were trafficking with Wood to sustain him in return for his report to the much sought after, and by many supposed to be mythical, Solomon Hall. In proof of this, it was urged that the Havemeyer posters throughout the City had been mutilated, while those of Wood and Opdyke were left amicably side by side; that Wood's tactics were to divide the opposition to him, and that he knew well how to do it. But the principal reliance of the Havemeyer men was evidently in the well-known capacity of their candidate, and his experience in the office for which he is named; in the known fact that the office seeks him; in his high standing among the merchants; and last, but not least, in the fact that the Times has taken such a decided stand in his favor, while a well-known political weathercock, known for always predicting the wrong way, opposed him. When the additional fact is considered, that the majority of the Inspectors of Election are Havemeyer men, great confidence was evinced that the vote of the City would be fairly canvassed, which, it was supposed, was tantamount to an admission of Mr. Havemeyer's certainty of being elected.

HOW THE OPDYKE MEN FELT.

Although confessedly staggered, at first, by the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer, the Opdyke men confidently claimed yesterday that their stock was above par. No little confidence was created by the report that Mr. Van Valkenburg, Thurlow Weed's right hand man, had come down from Albany with a fist full of money to bet on Opdyke's election. The known political sagacity of the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and the statement that he was indirectly betting on their candidate, seemed to infuse new life in the Republicans, and the cry of "Vote for Opdyke to defeat Wood" was repeated more persistently than ever. They placed their reliance on the division of the Democracy, which they thought would be about equal. Taking Mr. Van Buren's figures of a vote of 75,000, they calculated the straight Republican vote at 24,000, and the outside support sufficient to defeat either of the Democratic candidates. As regards the charge of favoring Wood, they denied it indignantly, and argued that as Havemeyer had by far the best chance of the two Democrats, there would be no danger of electing Wood by voting for Opdyke. Indeed there were confident whispers that Wood intended to keep a *corps de reserve* to throw the balance of power in favor of Opdyke, should there appear this afternoon the slightest chance of electing Havemeyer. They claimed for Mr. Opdyke the united Anti-Democratic support; that now was the time for the Republicans to repeat the movement that resulted in the election of Haws; that Opdyke was sure of more than three-sevenths of the vote of the City, and that neither of the Democratic candidates could poll as much; that the Republican forces might better defeat Wood by the election of Opdyke than that of Havemeyer; that the Republicans had been sold after assisting to elect Tiemann; that many of their party who at first decided to vote for Havemeyer had concluded subsequently, and would appear at the polls, to sustain Opdyke; that the excellent police arrangements of the last few elections have tended to draw out the better class of voters, including a great majority of respectable Republicans; that their ratification at the Cooper Institute was fully as successful as the meetings of the other parties; that it was universally admitted that Opdyke's chances were improving hourly; that even if Mr. Wood should be elected, Tammany Hall had herself to blame for helping him into power; and that upon the whole the best thing the Republicans could do would be to stick to their candidate at all hazards.

THE WOOD MEN SANGUINE.

It appears to be generally conceded that Mr. Wood has a stout representation of the "hard-fisted" on his side, and, whether on that account or not, his followers appear sanguine of his success. They count upon the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-second Wards as certain for Mr. Wood, and enough of the others to make his election secure. They rely much on the effect of his liberal expenditure of the "sinews of war," in flags, banners, transparencies, Ward bonfires, torch-light processions, the eighty thousand autograph "Mayorality" circulars, the remembrance of the 41,000 votes of the last canvass, the strenuous personal exertions of Mr. Wood in speaking at the different Ward meetings, in the known sympathy for him on account of his having been legislated out of office, in the vigor with which many of his well-known Ward politicians are working for him, in the supposed diversion of the Irish vote in his favor, in the strength of the discontented "outs" of the Custom-house, Post-office and the old Police, in the very bitterness with which he is opposed on all sides, which they think must create a reaction in his favor. As regards the estimates of the votes, they claim that the past Mozart contests with Tammany are no criterion; that the defeat of Wood by Tiemann shows that the indorsement of a Democrat by Tammany gives no certainty of his election; that Mr. Wood's vigorous and independent course while Mayor has secured him many admirers, and that by the division of the Opposition he stands as good a chance as ever he did for an election. So far as bets are concerned, they claim to be backed by as many bets as either Mr. Havemeyer or Mr. Wood, and taking the estimate of 75,000 as the probable vote of the City, gave 30,000 to Mr. Wood, with the remaining 45,000 divided about equally among the friends of Messrs. Havemeyer and Opdyke.

PROSPECTS OF A ROW.

Until the last few elections New-Yorkers generally looked for election-riots as a matter of course, and even yesterday there appeared to be a prevalent fear that the bitter acrimony of this canvass would develop itself in some serious disturbance. In the Sixth and Twenty-second Wards particularly it was predicted difficulties would undoubtedly occur. Every preparation has been made to guard against any extended disturbance. The entire Police force will be on duty, either actually at the polls or on reserve in the Station-houses, ready to be collected at any desired point at a moment's warning. The Seventh and Eighth Regiments will also be in reserve at the different arsenals. Knowing ones, however, regard these preparations to suppress riot, as pretty sure evidence that there will be none to suppress. The roughs are said to be pretty equally divided, so that Pat Matthews may balance Dutchy O'Brien, and Mickey Red Head neutralize Patrick Brickbat. The promptness with which the Police have suppressed all trouble at the last two elections has no doubt added much to their prowess. Rowdies are not apt to relish the locust, or the appliance of bristling bayonets in their rears; and although the feuds of the Syracuse Convention have not yet been thoroughly adjusted, General Superintendent Pillsbury experesses his confidence in being able to keep the City comparatively quiet.

It is said that Capt. Rynders yesterday declared that he should consider himself lucky should he have a whole head on Wednesday morning; yet it is not at all improbable that, even in that deplorable event, the general peace of the City may be preserved—provided the Captain is disabled early enough in the morning.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MR. HIRAM KETCHUM WITHDRAWS FROM THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE—A LIVELY TIME IN CONSEQUENCE.

The Whig General Committee held an adjourned meeting at Thorpe's Hotel, yesterday evening. Mr. Hiram Ketchum occupied the Chair.

It was understood that Mr. Ketchum intended to defend himself in the position he had taken in sustaining Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor. The opposition to hearing him was tolerably large, but Mr. Ketchum's friends proved to be in the ascendancy, and he was heard.

A motion to exclude the reporters having been lost, Mr. Ketchum said:

"I was not in town at the last meeting; I sent a messenger to tell the Committee that I should not be in town. That messenger so reported. I knew not what would occur, but from the daily Press, I saw what did occur. There was a motion made requesting me to retire from the Chairmanship of this Committee, which was carried by a majority of those present. On what ground that motion was made I was not distinctly informed, but I suppose that it was because I saw fit to exercise my right as a citizen in supporting Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor of this City. I think you will do me the justice to say that I declared in this Convention, as plainly as I could, that I should support Mr. Havemeyer, and that I gave my reasons for so doing—that I gave those reasons with all respect to Mr. Ogden, an old friend of mine—no less a friend because I was compelled to give my suffrage for another candidate. Openly, frankly, and kindly I said so. There was no intimation at that time that I was expected or ought to resign. Had there been, I should have cheerfully complied. Had such an intimation emanated from any respectable source, I certainly should have resigned. What was done by this Committee during my absence was published in all the papers. It was read by thousands of people. I received no notice of any desire for me to resign. We had shortly another meeting, at which Senator Crittenden spoke. I received him here as Chairman of the Committee, and in that character addressed him. There was then no intimation given that I ought to resign. The ordinary business was transacted, and everything transpired in accordance with the regular routine. No one will deny that. Well, then, gentlemen, I must suppose that after I had declined in your meetings to support your candidate, Mr. Ogden, and had made my speech in Wall-street—had publicly declared my preference there for Mr. Havemeyer, at a meeting which was called by men of all parties, especially by gentlemen most prominent in your party, and which was convened without respect to party—because I chose to stand there and give my preference for Mr. Havemeyer, I have been repulsed from your Committee in consequence. But I did not stand in that Wall-street meeting as a Whig. I stood there as a citizen of New-York. I declare, on my judgment, this Mayoralty question has nothing to do with national politics. I may be wrong, but I think that every citizen is emancipated from his party politics at the election to-morrow. I have been assailed with vituperation, with abuse, almost unparalleled. The Republican Press and its orators have thought proper to assail me in the most scandalous manner. I have been called the lackey and boot-black of Daniel Webster. I have been called an old man, a pale man, a cold man, lacking circulation of the blood in my extremities; an unsuccessful man. It has been said that everything I undertook failed, even to my private business. And these accusations or objections were from persons that I never offended. I will not retaliate upon them to-night. I have nothing to say against them. They bring this against a man who has never received one dollar of public money, who is simply a citizen, who stands up for what he believes to be the honor of the City in which he has dwelt for the last fifty years. And for this, gentlemen, you have thought it proper to request me to decline as Chairman and member of your Committee. I regret it, because there are few of us left to represent the principles of a vast party that has passed almost out of existence. We are here to attempt to revive that party. It has happened that in the position I occupy, I have to express simply human feelings. We have a mission somewhat above that of the Charter election. Our moral power and influence is not impaired, but by a cautious, wise course of policy, we shall accomplish much. You know whether I have subserved the cause or not. You know whether you desire to be rid of me or not. If you have taken the course which I learn through the newspapers, it must be to degrade me. Well, I am no stoic. I am sensitive. But, gentlemen, I can survive it. On an occasion, nineteen years ago, I was induced by my friends to ask for a State office, of the Governor of the State. I made a speech, on that occasion, which did not suit the Executive, just as the speech I made the other day does not suit you. What happened? I withdrew my name, and survived it. I can survive this. I admit that it is annoying, but I have been in public life forty years, and am not unknown here. I expect to finish the battle, and my prayer is, that my power may not grow feeble, nor my heart faint—that before the last hour shall come I may acquit myself like a man. I regret that I have been led to speak so much about myself, and with these remarks I resign my position as Chairman, and my membership in this Committee; and therewith I take a respectful leave of you all.

Mr. Ketchum left the room at the close of this speech, in perfect silence, not one sound of approval or disapproval being given.

Mr. Quig took the Chair. Dr. Dodge moved that Mr. Ketchum's resignation be accepted. Hon. James Brooks opposed. Mr. Jennings was strongly in favor of Mr. Ketchum's resignation. He (Mr. Ketchum) had insulted Mr. Ogden in that Commitee, and should no longer be a member thereof. In what light should they, the Whig Committee, appear if they had not done what they had done? Mr. Ketchum had insulted their gallant, honorable nominee for Mayor, Mr. Ogden, and if he thought it consistent with his position to have done so, he was not only not to be envied, but to be severely reprobated by every member of the Whig Party.

After a long and strong discussion, a motion to accept Mr. Ketchum's resignation was set aside, on the ground that as he had himself declined, no action could be taken thereon. He had walked out, and he had a right to walk out. And so it ended. On motion of Dr. Dodge, the Committee adjourned for two weeks, with an understanding that they would meet to hear about the election returns to-night.

NOTES ON THE CANDIDATES.

CORRECTIONS IN THE TIMES' LIST.

Slight inaccuracies crept into our sketches of the various candidates yesterday, owing to the wide field which it was necessary to go over, as well as to the difficulty experienced in procuring information from original sources regarding all the individuals. Such mistakes as we have been able to discover we correct with pleasure.

Councilman Frear, we learn, who is the Tammany candidate for reëlection from the Fourth District, is not now in the liquor trade, nor has he ever been. On the contrary, he detests the traffic.

Mr. Gilbert Matthews, who appears as the Mozart Hall nominee, in all the lists which have been published thus far, wishes the statement that he is a candidate to be emphatically denied.

Charles Cruger aspires to the position of School Commissioner from the Second Ward, and with the Tammany indorsement hopes to be successful. His qualifications are that he is a German by birth, and that he served as a captain under Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. Mr. Cruger's opponent, James A. Thompson, the present incumbent, has been nominated by the Republicans, Mozart Hall and the People's Convention.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, candidate for School Commissioner from the Eighteenth Ward, denies in the most emphatic terms that he is opposed to the reading of the Bible in the Schools. On the contrary, he is in favor of it as a regular exercise. He does not, however, think that the Board of Education has the right to compel it. This course he considers unjust to the teachers, as likely to end in expensive litigation, and as certain to defeat the object which it has in view. Mr. Curtis has the reputation of being an able, honorable man, and is of high standing as a lawyer.

UNREGISTERED ELECTORS.

The Registry law has not been so long in practice as to leave its administration without difficulties. The mode, for example, in which voters whose names are not found upon the list are to qualify themselves has been a matter of controversy; so much so, indeed, as to oblige the District Attorney to furnish the following information as to one of the embarrassing questions:

District-Attorney's Office,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1859.

Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., President of Board of Supervisors:

Dear Sir: In answer to your communication of to-day, I reply that I have no doubt of the power of the Board of Inspectors to administer to a non-registered voter the oath to the affidavit required by law, "giving his reasons for not appearing" before the Inspectors of Registry "on the day for correcting the alphabetical list" of voters. Yours, respectfully,

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

The whole subject will be better understood by giving those passages of the Registry Law referring to the subject:

"No vote shall be received at any annual election in this State, unless the person offering to vote be on the said registry made on the Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the election, unless the person offering to vote shall furnish to the Board of Inspectors his affidavit, giving his reasons for not appearing on the day for correcting the alphabetical list, and prove by the oath of a householder of the district, in which he offers his vote, that he knows such person to be an inhabitant of the district, and if in any city, giving the residence of such person within said district."—*Session Laws, 82d Session, Cap. 380, Sec. 6.*

"Any one of the inspectors may *at any authorized meeting of the Board*, administer the oath or oaths now required by law to test the qualification of voters."—*Ibid, Sec. 13.*

PLACES FOR HOLDING ELECTION.

The following are designated as the polling places in each Election District in the several Wards of the City:

FIRST WARD.
Dist.
1..32 Greenwich-street.
2..52 Greenwich-street.
3..116 Greenwich-street.
4..13 Cedar-street.
5..101 Broad-street.
SECOND WARD.
1..8 Theatre-alley.
2..Burling-slip.
THIRD WARD.
1..206 Fulton-street.
2..45 Robinson-street.
3..103 Warren-street.
4..3 Hudson-street.
FOURTH WARD.
1..11 Jacob-street.
2..Shakespeare Hotel.
3..18 New Bowery.
4..87 Cherry-street.
5..45 James-street.
6..51 Cherry-street.
7..63 Madison-street.
FIFTH WARD.
1..123 Franklin-street.
2..24 White-street.
3..33 Leonard-street.
4..4 Beach-street.
5..183 Duane-Street.
6..367 Greenwich-street.
7..74 Laight-street.
8..472 Canal-street.
SIXTH WARD.
1..10 Chambers-street.
2..Cor. Centre and Reade.
3..28 City Hall-place.
4..123 Leonard-street.
5..82 Centre-street.
6..7 Mulberry-street.
7..47 Bayard-street.
8..86 Elm-street.
9..CorElizabeth&Walkeer
SEVENTH WARD.
1..68 East Broadway.
2..155 Cherry-street.
3..99 Henry-street.
4..173 Cherry-street.
5..200 Madison-street.
6..19 Jefferson-street.
7..246 Henry-street.
8..328 Cherry-street.
9..295 East Broadway.
10..682 Water-street.
11..246 Henry-street
EIGHTH WARD.
1..64 Wooster-street.
2..66 Thompson-street.
3..5 Clark-street.
4..52 Dominick-street.
5..490 Greenwich-street.
6..142 Mercer-street.
7..141 Laurens-street.
8..144 Varick-street.
9..181 Varick-street.
10..203 Varick-street.
11..305 Spring-street.
12..113 Charlton-street.
NINTH WARD.
1..672 Greenwich-street.
2..462 Hudson-street.
3..Cor. Bleecker & Morton
4..12 Christopher-street.
5..15 7th-avenue.
6..48 Hammond-street.
7..32 4th-street.
8..665 Hudson-street.
9..18 4th-street.
10..4 Bethune-street.
11..96 Perry-street.
12..697 Greenwich-street.
TENTH WARD.
1..Cor. Broome & Forsyth.
2..73 Allen-street.
3..74 Ludlow-street.
4..52 Essex-street.
5..50 Allen-street.
6..29 Bowery.
ELEVENTH WARD.
1..185 Stanton-street.
2..229 Stanton-street.
3..273 Stanton-street.
4..90 Lewis-street.
5..79 Houston-street.
6..6 Avenue C.
7..7 Avenue C.
8..249 3d street.
9..Cor. Av. C and 4th-st.
10..185 Lewis-street.
11..89 Avenue D.
12..215 6th-street.
13..343 8th-avenue.
14..121 Avenue D.
15..416 10th-street.
16..395 10th-street.
17..15 Dry Dock-street.
18..199 Avenue C.
TWELFTH WARD.
1..Bloomingd'eR., n'r 96th.
2..3d-av., bet. 89th & 90th.
3..116th-st., 1 door W. 3d-av
4..Cor. 124th-st. and 3d-av.
5..Cor. Manhattan-st & B'y.
6..Cor. 158th-st. & 10th-av.
THIRTEENTH WARD.
1..38 Suffolk-street.
2..30 Attorney-street.
3..37 Willet-street.
4..111 Broome-street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Dist.
5..7 Goerck-street.
6..34 Mangin-street.
7..14 Suffolk-street.
8..48 Cannon-street.
FOURTEENTH WARD.
1..129 Crosby-street.
2..21 Prince-street.
3..42 Prince-street.
4..179 Elizabeth-street.
5..6 Marion-street.
6..174 Grand-street.
7..200 Mott-street.
8..83 Elizabeth-street.
9..143 Mott-street.
10..41 Howard-street.
FIFTEENTH WARD.
1..124 Amity-street.
2..Cor. Sullivan&Bleeck'r.
3..191 Mercer-street.
4..129 Waverley-place.
5..115 11th-street.
6..3 West 11th-street.
7..Cor. Washington-place.
8..70 Bleecker-street.
9..148 East 10th-street.
10..68 West 13th-street.
SIXTEENTH WARD.
1..72 7th-avenue.
2..102 7th-avenue.
3..166 7th-avenue.
4..223 7th-avenue.
5..302 8th-avenue.
6..260 West 17th-street.
7..109 9th-avenue.
8..93 10th-avenue.
9..166 9th-avenue.
10..295 West Twenty-fifth street.
SEVENTEENTH WARD.
1..Cor. Rivington-street and Bowery.
2..382 Houston-street.
3..164 Suffolk-street.
4..33 Second-avenue.
5..5 Sixth-street.
6..4 Stuyvesant-street.
7..111 Third-avenue.
8..208 East Thirteenth-st.
9..200 First-avenue.
10..147 First-avenue.
11..111 Avenue A.
12..515 Fourth-street.
13..315 Houston, cor. Av. A.
14..268 East Thirteenth-st.
15..164 Eleventh-street
16..96 Avenue A.
17..137½ Third-street.
18..186 Second-street.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
1..238 6th-avenue.
2..N.E.cor.6th-av &18th-st
3..70½ W. 24th-st., south-east cor. of 6th-av.
4..130 3d-avenue.
5..N.E.cor.17th-st.& 3d-av
6..S.E.cor. 22d-st.& 3d-av.
7..313 3d-avenue.
8..N.W.cor.14th-st &1st-av
9..228 East 18th-street.
10..S.W.cor.22d-st.& 2d-av.
11..N.W.cor.[illegible]-st.& 1st-av
12..S.E.cor.17th-st.& [illegible]-av.
13..S.E.cor.20th-st.& 1st-av.
14..S.E.cor.23d-st. & Av. A.
NINETEENTH WARD.
1..606 3d-av., at Egan's.
2..150 42d-street.
3..Ed. Purcell's, 61st-st.
4..71st-street and 3d-av.
5..3d-av. and [illegible]-street.
TWENTIETH WARD.
1..292 West 27th-street.
2..319 West 29th-street.
3..337½ 10th-avenue.
4..286 West 36th-street.
5..430 10th-avenue.
6..196 West 27th-street.
7..226 West 36th-street.
8..188 West 38th-street.
9..278 7th-avenue.
10..305 7th-avenue.
11..121 West 31st-street.
12..189 West 33d-st.
13..398 7th-avenue.
14..455 7th-avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
1..461 1st-avenue.
2..391 3d-avenue.
3..492 2d-avenue.
4..S.E.cor.34th-st.& 2d-av.
5..566 2d-avenue.
6..S.E.cor.38th-st.& 2d-av.
7..744 2d-avenue.
8..554 3d-avenue.
9..472 3d-avenue.
10..445 4th-avenue.
11..380 4th-avenue.
TWENTY-SECO'D WARD.
1..624 8th-av., be. 43d & 44th.
2..161 West 46th-street.
3..B'dway, bet. [illegible] sts.
4..248 West 42d-street.
5..11th-av., bet. 48th & 49th.
6..691 9th-avenue.
7..7th-av., bet. 56th & 57th.
8..Cor. 10th-av. & 79th-st.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Assembling of Congress—Commencement of the Struggle for the Speakership—Probable Long Delay of the Organization—The Two-thirds Rule.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Democrats to-day sprang *in medias res* at once, and inaugurated what is destined to be the most exciting Session of Congress the country has known for many years.

In the Senate, Mr. MASON of Virginia, submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the facts surrounding the Harper's Ferry imbroglio. This resolution was prepared after much consideration and consultation among the Southern Senators, and looks to a protracted investigation of the causes leading to the attack, and the source from which the sinews of [illegible] drawn. The object is undoubtedly political—the Democrats hoping to implicate certain distinguished leaders of the Republican Party, and thereby [illegible] capital for their own.

In the House a somewhat similar card was played. Mr. CLARKE's resolution, declaring that no member who indorsed or recommended HELPER'S *Impending Crisis*, was fit to be Speaker, was aimed at SHERMAN, the Republican candidate, whose name appears as one of the indorsers of the book. This fact was seized upon to injure and defeat SHERMAN if possible, although no one believes he approves a sentiment contained in the publication. Members of Congress have been too much given to signing every paper presented for their signatures.

Mr. SHERMAN does not hesitate to say that he signed the paper, that is, the circular recommending the publication and circulation HELPER'S Book—but he utterly repudiates any sympathy with the views of the writer. This fact he will state on the floor of the House, if occasion demands. Yet the document is considered Democratic capital, and will be made to serve party purposes to the fullest expect.

Had the Democrats allowed another ballot to-day, Mr. SHERMAN would have been elected Speaker. He would have lacked but four votes, and these were ready to be cast for him, if necessary to elect. The arrival of absentees by to-morrow will vary the result, and defeat his election by a majority. No election can then be had except under the plurality rule, which the Anti-Lecomptonites will support within a few days, and perhaps to-morrow—thus giving organization to the Republicans, as stated last night. When the plurality rule will be voted for depends upon the number of ballots which may be had to-morrow.

As soon as the Senate adjourned, Senators crowded into the House and became interested participants in the exciting contest. Senator WILSON is perhaps the most active Republican manager, though the friends of Mr. GROW charge him with officiousness in his management.

Mr. GREELEY is bobbing in and out, as if everything depended on his activity.

The election of FORNEY is pretty certain, although the Republicans positively decline any "bargain" to that effect.

There is no understanding about the other officers. Should any South Americans vote for the plurality rule they would probably have the selection of Doorkeeper or Sergeant-at-Arms, and name HOFFMAN, of Maryland.

Messrs. WEED and WENDELL are said to be arranging for the printing spoils.

The galleries to-day were densely crowded with spectators, including thousands of ladies.

The President has determined nol to send his Message to Congress on the day of organization, but to dispatch it with copies of the Annual Reports to the Northern cities for distribution to the Press, when he will communicate it to Congress the next day.

Most of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps occupied seats in the Senate lobby to-day. Q.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE ABSENTEES—INQUIRY INTO THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR—COUNTER INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Vice-President.

A prayer was then made by Dr. GURLEY.

Forty-eight Senators were present.

The credentials of JOHN C. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, and HENRY P. HAUN, of California, were presented.

Both appeared and were qualified.

The absentees were Messrs. Benjamin, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Johnson, (of Arkansas,) Polk, Sebastian, Seward and Toombs.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, submitted a resolution, which he would call up to-morrow, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry by a band of armed men, and report whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and the murder of any citizens of Virginia, or any troops sent there to protect the public property; whether such invasion was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the government of any of the States of the Union, the character and extent of such organization, whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise; the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; where, how and when the same was obtained and transported to the place invaded. Also, to report what legislation, if any, is necessary by the Government for the future preservation of the peace of the country, and the safety of public property; the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, gave notice that when the resolution came up he should move to amend by extending the inquiry to the seizure of the arsenal at Franklin, Missouri.

The customary resolutions were adopted to inform the House of Representatives and the President that the Senate is ready for business.

Mr. GWIN gave notice of a Pacific Railroad bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNUSUALLY LARGE ATTENDANCE—THE FIRST VOTE FOR SPEAKER—THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Long before noon the galleries of the Hall of Representatives were densely filled, and crowds were unable to obtain admittance. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was the usual attendance of ladies.

On the floor there were the customary salutations among members and others, and pleasant excitement prevailed everywhere.

Mr. ALLEN, the Clerk of the last House, called the House to order at noon. The din of voices immediately ceased, spectators were excluded from the floor, and the members took their seats.

The roll was called, and 231 members answered to their names.

The absentees were Messrs. STALLWORTH and LANDRUM, of Alabama; BROWN and ADAMS, of Kentucky; HINDMAN and RUST of Arkansas; and HAMILTON, of Texas.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the House agreed to proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. HOUSTON nominated Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio.

Mr. ADRAIN nominated Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana.

Mr. HASKIN nominated Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. STEVENS nominated Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRIGGS nominated Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia.

Numerous voices, impatiently—"Call the roll."

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Houston, Corwin, Adrain and Briggs tellers.

Mr. FLORENCE said: "In listening to the call-roll I noticed that several members were absent. In order to enable them to participate in the election, I move that the House adjourn till to-morrow."

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—I hope the gentleman will withdraw the motion.

Mr. CLARK—Oh, let us have one vote. [Laughter.]

The House took the vote by acclamation, amid which and laughter Mr. FLORENCE withdrew his motion, and the House proceeded to vote.

FIRST VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Sherman, 66; Bocock, 86; Grow, 43; Boteler, 14; Davis, 2; Phelps, 1; Gilmer, 3; Nelson, 5; Corwin, 1; Adrain, 1; Hill, 1; Hickman, 1; Pennington, 1; Haskin, 2; McQueen, 1; H. F. Clark, 1.

VOTE FOR MR. BOCOCK.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barret, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb John Cochrance, Cooper, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Dimick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Franke, Garnett, Gartrell, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, Lamar, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, McClernand, McQueen, McRea, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Noel, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Sims, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor.

FOR MR. SHERMAN—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Ashley, Beale, Brigham, Blake, Brayton, Burlingame, Butterfield, Carey, Case, Clark, Cochrane, Conkling, Corwin, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Gurley, Helmick, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgore, McKean, Millisand, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pennington, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pattle, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Stanton, Stratton, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, VanWyck, Wale, Wilson and Wood.

FOR MR. GROW—Messrs. Aldrich, Babbit, Clair, Buffington, Burnham, Burroughs, Campbell, Colfax, Covode, Duel, Fenton, Gerry, Hale, Hall, Jonkin, Kellogg of Ill., Killinger, Leach, Lee, Longenecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill, Morse, Perry, Scranton, Spinner, Stevens, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Wells, Windon and Woodruff.

FOR MR. DAVIS OF INDIANA—Messrs. Adrain and Riggs.

FOR MR. BOTELER—Messrs. Anderson of Ky.; Bulingy, Briggs, Bristow, Etheridge, Gilmer, Hill, Leach, Mallory, Moore of Ky., Nelson, Smith of N. C., Vance and Webster.

FOR MR. PHELPS—Mr. Bocock.

FOR MR. GILMER—Messrs. Boteler, Davis of Md., Harris of Md.

FOR MR. NELSON—Messrs. Brabson, Hatton, Maynard, Quarles, Stokes.

FOR MR. CORWIN—Mr. Carter.

FOR MR. ADRAIN—Messrs Clark of New-York, and Davis of Indiana.

FOR MR. HILL—Mr. Hardeman.

FOR MR. HICKMAN—Mr. Haskin.

FOR MR. PENNINGTON—Mr. Sherman.

FOR MR. HOPKINS—Messrs. Heckman and Schwartz.

FOR MR. MCQUEEN—Mr. Pugh.

FOR MR. CLARK OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Reynolds.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, Mr. GROW rose and said: As I desire in no way to retard the organization of the House, I withdraw my name as a candidate. I assure those gentlemen who, in kindness, have cast their votes for me, that I shall treasure through life so distinguished a mark of their friendship and regard.

Mr. BURNETT moved an adjournment, to be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, wanted to make some remarks in favor of an adjournment after another vote.

Cries of "Go on."

Mr. BURNETT objected to his proceeding, saying there was no question before the House. He subsequently withdrew his objection, which was renewed by Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois.

The Clerk said he would submit the question whether Mr. CLARK should have liberty to proceed to the House.

Mr. GARNETT contended there was no power here to preclude debate, and said the gentleman from Missouri had a right to show that there were some nominees for Speaker who should not be elected.

Mr. CLARK insisted that the House could not deprive him of his constitutional right to make remarks as to the qualification of some of those nominated for Speaker.

The Clerk replied that he should not take it on himself to decide the question, but would submit it to the House.

Mr. CLARK (earnestly)—I claim the right as an individual member to speak. I deny the power of the House to deprive me of that right. I decide for myself.

Cries of "Go on," "Go on," "Good."

Mr. CURTIS—What part of the Constitution do you refer to? If you have that right, I have also.

Cries, thick and fast, "Call the roll," "Call the roll."

Mr. CLARK—I deny the right to call the roll while I have the floor.

Cries of "Question," "Question," from the Republican side.

Mr. KILGORE presumed this matter could be settled. The Republicans would consent to an adjournment after another vote.

Here the cries of "Question" were renewed.

Mr. CLARK withdrew his application to make remarks, and offered the following:

Whereas, Certain members of this House now in nomination for Speaker did indorse and recommend the book hereinafter named; therefore

Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments of a certain book called *The Impending Crisis of the South and How to Meet It*, purported to have been written by H. R. HELPER, are incendiary and hostile to the domestic peace and tranquillity of the country, and that no member of this House who recommended or indorsed it or the compend, is fit to be Speaker of this House.

The reading of the resolution occasioned applause from some of the Southern men clapping their hands.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said it seemed to him that in the present condition of the House but two things were in order, one a motion to adjourn, and the other to proceed to a vote.

Mr. CLARK resumed his remarks by saying, in view of the crisis of the country, and representing a slaveholding constituency, he would—

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, called him to order.

Mr. CLARK continued, saying, we have had two wars since the Declaration of Independence, and have grown from a weak State to a great confederacy, challenging the administration of civilized world.

Mr. STANTON (interrupting) said he apprehended nobody wished to stay here, if the object was to save time, but he saw no good in remaining here, as he knew gentlemen on the other side could consume the day.

Mr. CLARK—My purpose is higher than that.

[Cries from the Democratic side of "Good!" "Good!" "Let's adjourn," "Let's adjourn."]

Mr. CLARK was willing to give way for that purpose.

Mr. STANTON thought this line discussion would be much more appropriate and better managed if the House were organized wit the election of a presiding officer.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, arose to a question, but Mr. CLARKE proposed to go on with his remaks, unless some gentleman wished to move to adjourn.

Mr. STEVENS—I hope we'll not adjourn. These things must come out.

A VOICE—"You're right."

Mr. STANTON—I see no good to be accomplished by remaining here unless we proceed to vote. I take on myself the responsibility to move that the House adjourn.

Decided in the negative by two majority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that four Democrats were absent. Three of them might possibly be here to-morrow, Therefore he voted Aye.

Mr. CLARK resumed, but in a tone not altogether audible. He wished to show why the resolution ought to pass, and to present to the American people the position certain gentlemen occupy as regards the Speakership. Heretofore the people were divided as Democrats and Whigs; there was conservative and fraternal feeling; there was scarcely found an American citizen who advocated insurrection, robbery and dissolution. No party since this Government has had a history, however fond of power, has had, until now, so much disregard for the popular will as to send forth to the country at large a document advising the disfranchisement and murdering of a large portion of the people.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, explained, and was understood as saying he condemned as strongly as the gentleman from Missouri possibly could, the avowal of such sentiments. He had never seen a recommendation to scatter them. His name, however, appeared to a proposition to publish and circulate a pamphlet containing matters taken from HELPER'S book, together with the remarks made by gentlemen on Slavery.

Mr. CLARK—I am glad the gentleman feels the wrath to come. [Laughter.]

Mr. KILGORE—I am ready to take the responsibility.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—We can act understandingly if the gentleman will have the book read here.

Mr. CLARK—I have the book.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I don't believe the gentleman has read it. I recommend the literature. I have no doubt the book is a good one.

Mr. CLARK (resuming) felt it to be his duty to say if this Government is to be prostituted, and men placed in position holding such sentiments, the people ought to know it—know to what a humiliating position it has come. The chair they were now about to fill had been occupied by Clay, Barbour, Polk and Winthrop, gentlemen who had drawn light from the sources of the Constitution, who had elevated self-respect, and who would not advise treason, murder and dissolution. He said that he had that circular in reference to the circulation of the pamphlet before him.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE (interrupting) utterly condemned such sentiments as those which the gentlemen of Missouri had repeated.

Mr. PALMER said, let's have free discussion. Our friends on the other side having thrust the negro before the House, we may as well finish the discussion, and then turn him out as quickly as possible.

Mr. CLARK replied that the negro would never have been forced upon the House but for the action of the gentleman's party and for the advice they had given. If gentlemen made themselves the equals of the negro the effect would be to drive another class of the House on the first day of the session.

Mr. KELLOGG remarked that the gentleman from Missouri had made a statement that Republican members had, directly or indirectly, sanctioned certain things in KELPER'S book. His name having appeared in some of the papers as having recommended it.

Mr. CLARK—No doubt you signed it. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG—I am not prepared to say whether I signed the list or not, because the authority of the New-York *Herald* is not good.

Mr. CLARK—Nor any other good paper.

Mr. KELLOGG—The sentiments are not entertained by Republicans. I am willing that gentlemen should assume or disavow them. If I had signed the paper wrongfully I would avow it. I want the gentleman to state what is in the Compendium.

[There was much noise and confusion throughout the discussion, and the speakers were but imperfectly heard.]

Mr. CLARKE was prepared to show what was in the book if gentlemen were prepared to be placed on the anxious seat.

Without further proceedings the House then adjourned.

Massachusetts Liquor Trials.

THE AGENT AGAIN IN COURT.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

Mr. BURNHAM, late State Liquor Agent, whose term of imprisonment for contempt expired on Saturday, was brought before the Police Court to-day, on a charge of selling adulterated liquor, but the trial was postponed, and his bail of five thousand dollars was continued.

Naval.

THE UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT MOHICAN.

PROVINCETOWN, Sunday, Dec. 4—1 P. M.

The United States gun-boat *Mohican*, (new,) from Portsmouth, N. H., at 1 P. M., on the 3d inst., has arrived here. She was on her way to Norfolk, Va., and put in here on account of a heavy gale. All on board of her are well.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Dec. 5—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 23d of November.

THE VIRGINIA EXCITEMENT.

Message of Governor Wise to the Virginia Legislature—John Brown's Remains—Arrangements for the Funeral.

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

GOVERNOR WISE'S MESSAGE—HIS REVIEW OF THE HARPER'S FERRY TROUBLE.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 5.

The Legislature of Virginia organized to-day.

Gov. WISE's message reviews the Harper's Ferry affair at great length. It speaks of the spirit of fanaticism, and the one idea of the Abolitionists which has seemed to madden whole masses of one entire section of the country, which enters into their religion, education, politics, prayers, courts of justice and legislatures, which has trained up three generations in moral and social habits of hatred to the masters of African slaves in the United States but turns not upon Slavery elsewhere which would have sent a rescue to assassins, robbers, murderers and traitors, whom it has sent to a felon's grave. Unless th numerical majority should cease to violate the confederate faith, and cease to disturb our peace, to destroy our lives and property, and to deprive us of all the protection and redress under the perverted forms and distorted workings of the Union, we must take up arms. The issue is too essential to be compromised any more. We cannot stand on the insults and outrages as these of Harper's Ferry, without suffering worse than death as citizens, and without suffering in dishonor the death of a State. It is not to be denied that we have many sound and sincere friends in the now slaveholding States, but the conservative elements are passive whilst the fanatical are active, and the former is past diminishing whilst the latter is increasing in numbers and force.

With regard to the insurgents, he says, it is a mockery to call them monomaniacs. If they were, then a large portion of the people of many of the States are monomaniacs. The leader himself spurned this plea, and it was not put in upon the trials. They were prompted by the evil spirits of incendiarism which demoralized a numerous host of enemies behind them, who now sympathized with their deeds before the world. These hired them, without themselves incurring the risk of their crimes, and no wonder they now sympathize with them even to madness, and that JOHN BROWN despised the hypocritical cant of their pretence that he was insane. The execution of our laws is necessary to wasn future victims not again to be the tool of this sympathy. We have friends, or we have not, in the States whence these invaders came They must now be not only conservative, but active to prevent the invaders coming. It was impossible for so much of such sympathy to exist without exciting bad men to action, rescue or revenge. On this he acted. He has been compelled by the apprehension of the most unparalleled border-war, to place the State in as full panoply of military defence as if foreign enemies invaded the United States. Indeed, one most irritating feature of this predatory war, is that it has its seat in British Provinces, which furnish asylums for our fugitives, and send them and their hired outlaws upon us from dépôts and rendezvous in the bordering States. There is no danger from our slaves or colored people. The slaves taken refused to take arms, and the first man killed was a respectable free negro, while running from the philanthropists who came to liberate the black race.

In closing the Message he says we must rely upon ourselves, fight for peace, organize and arm, demand of each State what position she means to maintain in the future in respect to Slavery and the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of the State laws for its protection in our Federal relations, and be governed according to the manner in which the demand may be answered. We are in arms. With regard to the reports and rumors of organized conspiracies to obstruct our laws, the Governor says, they were from so many sources, so simultaneous, so far apart, from persons so unlike in evidences of education, they could be from no conspiracy to hoax; but he relied not so much upon them as upon the earnest, continued appeal of sympathizers with crimes. Let us defend our own position or yield it at once. Let us have action, and resolve upon a definite settlement. No more temporizing with the Constitution—no more compromises. The other convicts await execution, and will be executed unless the General Assembly orders otherwise. This wi l meet the open invasion, but acts only on individual convicts, and don't settle the question of our peace and protection in the future. It remains only for me to offer myself, all that I am and all that I have, to the Commonwealth whenever she may order me or mine in service, when my term of office closes.

The second message makes detailed recommendations, and alludes to State matters generally.

PROGRESS HOMEWARD OF BROWN'S REMAINS.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 5.

The body of JOHN BROWN, accompanied by MRS. BROWN and WENDELL PHILLIPS, passed through this city to-day, arriving in the cars at noon and leaving at 6 o'clock for its destination. Little or no excitement was created during the time the body remained at the dépôt.

THE FUNERAL OF BROWN.

We understand that the funeral of JOHN BROWN will be attended at North Elba, Essex County, on Thursday next. We believe it is the intention of the prominent Abolitionists to take part in the demonstration. Many of them were anxious to have some public display in this City on the reception of his remains; but they yielded to the earnest resistance of MRS. BROWN, who was decidedly averse to anything of the kiud.

BROWN TO HIS SON IN OHIO.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

DEAR CHILDREN: Your most welcome letters of the 16th inst. I have just received, and I feel to bless God that he has enabled you to bear the heavy tidings of our disaster with so much seeming resignation and composure of mind. That is exactly the thing I have wished you to do for me—to be cheerful and perfectly resigned to the holy will of a wise and good God. I bless His most holy name that I am (as I trust) in some good measure able to do the same. I am even "joyful in all my tribulations," even since my confinement, and I humbly trust that "I know with whom I have trusted." A calm peace (perhaps) like that which my own dear mother felt in view of her last change, seems to fill my mind by day and night. Of this neither the powers of "earth or hell" can deprive me.

Do not, dear children, any of you, grieve for a single moment on my account. As I trust my life has not been entirely thrown away, so I also humbly trust that my death shall not be in vain. God can make it be a thousand times more value to His own cause, than all the miserable service (at best) that I have rendered it during my life. When I was first taken, I was too feeble to write much, so I wrote what I could to North Elba, requesting RUTH and ANN to send you copies of all my letters to them. I hope they have done so, and that you, ELLEN, will do the same with what I may send to you, as it is still quite a labor for me to write all that I need to. I want your brothers to know what I write, if you know where to reach them. I wrote JEREMIAH, a few days since, to supply a trifling assistance, $15, to such of you as might be most destitute. I got his letter, but do not know as he got mine. I hope to get another letter from him soon. I also asked him to show you my letter. I know of nothing you can any of you do for me, unless it is to comfort your own hearts, and cheer and encourage each other, to trust in God and Jesus Christ, whom He hath sent. If you keep his sayings, you shall certainly "know of his doctrine, whether it be of God or no." Nothing can be more grateful to me, than your earnest sympathy, except it be to know that you are all fully persuaded to be Christians. And, now, dear children, farewell for this time. I hope to be able to write to you again. The God of my Father take you all for His children.

Your affectionate father, JOHN BROWN.

STATEMENT OF VIOLENCE DENIED.

CARD FROM M. B. LOWRY, ESQ.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have just been shown a statement, originating and appearing in yesterday's Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and copied also (with some improvements) into this day's Cleveland *National Democrat*, the substance of which is, that, on my way home from my recent visit to my old neighbor, JOHN BROWN, in his Virginia prison, while stopping a few hours in Wheeling, a Committee of the citizens of that place waited on me, rope in band, and threatened my life if I did not leave their city within fifteen minutes, and that I, seriously apprehensive of danger, did make a speedy and cowardly exit from the town.

The statement has not the slightest foundation in fact. It is basely and maliciously *false*, in conception and construction, in whole and in part. Nothing of the kind ever occurred.

The article in question also attempts to throw discredit and reproach upon me for my connection with the "Erie War." Of course any incidental opportunity to malign and abuse the City for its resistance to corporate aggression and monopoly could not be allowed to pass. In reply to this feature of the shameful aspersion, I have only to say that the citizens of this City, of which I am one, have defeated, in all our Courts, local, State, and Federal, those reckless corporations which so persistently sought our destruction, and that (a fact which a foreign Press have never taken the pains to disclose) these same corporations, after an expenditure of a million of dollars in resistance, are now required and compelled to do and perform the things which they endeavored to throttle us for asking them to perform. M. B. LOWRY.

CORRECTION—REV. MR. SLOANE SETS HIMSELF RIGHT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the reports of the meeting, held on Friday evening in the Church of the Puritans, which appeared in your issue of Saturday morning, certain remarks are connected with my name which were made by another person. By inserting this correction, you will confer a favor. Respectfully,

J. R. W. SLOANE.

CITY POLITICS.

THE ELECTION.

The Engrossing Topic of the Election—Preparations for the Contest—What the Friends of the Candidates Say—Bets—Prospects of Fighting, &c., &c.

To-day occurs the biennial revolution of Gotham: not a contest with pikes and revolvers; nor yet, it is to be hoped, a combat of fisticuffs and bludgeons, but a silent fight, and a conflict of ballots, demonstrating how quietly a conglomerate, if not incongruous population may, in the exercise of the elective franchise, submit to the legally expressed will of the majority.

Our Albany legislators have wisely separated the Municipal from the State contest, with the view of loosening party ties and confining the issues to matters directly affecting the interests of our Metropolitan City. Yet the canvass has been, and probably will be to a small extent, conducted on almost as strong party grounds as ever before. Misguided patriots have insisted on boring the tax-payers with JOHN BROWN and the Charleston Convention when their main interest lay in the tax levy and assessment rolls. The talk about the election among the people shows this. The obstinate adherence of the rabid Republicans to OPDYKE shows it. Yet the popular movement of the independent Press for HAVEMEYER seems to meet with sufficient indorsement from intelligent voters, judging from the sentiments "of the pavement," to warrant a belief that the ties of party will not be so strong but that the people will express, in the election of a Mayor, the strong desire for good government, that resulted in the election of Mayor TIEMANN.

Luckily, all the parties are confident of success, and revel in the wildest of "the pleasures of hope." Exultant tax-payers rejoice in the delusive phantom of reduced tax bills; deluded tenants discern in the dim future the smiling faces of landlords reducing rents; Ward Associations felicitate themselves on the liberality of candidates; and everybody looks upon the day as big with the fate of the City for the next two years. But, as an orator said in his speech at the monster Havemeyer meeting at Cooper Institute, on Saturday night, "This community forgets to-day what happened yesterday, and the waters of Lethe pass over us once in twenty-four hours," it is not at all improbable that the election will be buried in oblivion, by some new excitement, before the sun gets a chance to penetrate the mist which has enveloped the City during the last few days.

Yesterday, however, all was preparation for the election. Job printers, ticket folders, bill posters, letter carriers, ticket-box makers, ropers-in of independent voters, registrars, inspectors, canvassers, clerks, M. Ps., challengers, and last, but not least, the expectant candidates—so anxious to serve the City in the Legislature, the Mayor's office, the Common Council, the Board of Education, or the exalted office of constable—looked forward to this long-expected day with mingled feelings of hope and dread. The interests of such varied classes of course affect a large proportion of our population, and the consequence was that everywhere the subject of conversation was "the election to-morrow." Even JOHN BROWN seemed to be eclipsed for the time being, and politicians generally, as well as the public at large, had to admit that the TIMES hit the public nail on the head when it devoted a supplement to a full account of the mammoth Havemeyer demonstration, and the terse biographies of the candidates. Much curiosity was evinced to know upon what specific information Mr. District-Attorney WATERBURY based his proclamation with reference to election frauds, and many knowing winks and nods among the Havemeyer and Opdyke men indicated that they, at least, did not think Mr. WATERBURY would be troubled by their parties. The mystery, however, still remained as to whether there was a design to mash or stuff the glass ballot-boxes, carry them off *vi et armis*, or steal a march by getting on the right side of the Inspectors. One imaginative person decided that there was a grand scheme on foot to secure a fortune of $100,000 by detecting 1,000 illegal voters, at the Mayor's liberal offer of $100 a head. The conversations of the adherents of the different candidates partook, as might naturally be expected, of a decided variety of sentiment.

TALK AMONG THE HAVEMEYER MEN.

From Tammany Hall down Nassau street, past the Post-office and the Custom-house, to Wall-street, little knots of Havemeyer men might have been seen discussing the event of to-day. As a general thing their countenances bore an exultant look—though that might be attributed to the fact that many of them have been "ins" since the installation of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN into the White House. It is a fact, however, that the Havemeyer men are confident of victory. They count up Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN's figures with broad chuckles, in this way: "The total vote will be about 75,000; the full Republican vote is but 24,000, and the remaining 51,000 Democratic votes can't be divided so that a Democrat will not be elected.' Having arrived at this happy conclusion, the defeat of Mr. WOOD was thus argued: "It is impossible that WOOD can be elected with the time-honored and never-beaten (by Democrats) Tammany organization, the well-paid Custom-house and Post-office, the respectable Presses, the American Party, and the great body of the merchants against him, and in favor of HAVEMEYER." Not a few of the Havemeyer men chuckled over the five thousand dollar bet on their candidate, advertised in the TIMES yesterday, and wondered whether anybody would be fool enough to take it. In spite of the law disfranchising betters on election, many wagers were made, with heavy odds on HAVEMEYER. Among others, Judge BRENNAN is reported to have bet one hundred dollars that HAVEMEYER would carry the Sixth Ward. No little excitement was produced by the rumor that WOOD had printed a large number of handbills announcing the withdrawal of HAVEMEYER in favor of WOOD, and a similar announcement that he had withdrawn in favor of OPDYKE. The rumor ran that these posters were to be flooded over the City late last night, so as to strike the eyes of idlers early in the morning, too late for a general and authoritative correction; so that in spite of their confidence in the strength of regular organizations, and popular indorsement, the Havemeyer men, from their knowledge of Mr. WOOD's electioneering capacity, could not avoid a vague dread that the self-nominated candidate for the "Mayorality" might, by hook or crook, slide into the City Hall on a minority vote, as he has so cunningly done before. Against the Opdyke men their indignation was no less active. They looked upon the Republican movement as entirely actuated by party motives, designed, not to elect a Mayor, but for some ulterior object, which some said was to insure the defeat of Tammany, and the election of WOOD, and others, the maintenance of the regular organization. It was openly charged that the managing Republicans were trafficking with WOOD to sustain him in return for his report to the much sought after, and by many supposed to be mythical, SOLOMON HALL. In proof of this, it was urged that the Havemeyer posters throughout the City had been mutilated, while those of WOOD and OPDYKE were left amicably side by side; that WOOD's tactics were to divide the opposition to him, and that he knew well how to do it. But the principal reliance of the Havemeyer men was evidently in the well-known capacity of their candidate, and his experience in the office for which he is named; in the known fact that the office seeks him; in his high standing among the merchants; and last, but not least, in the fact that the TIMES has taken such a decided stand in his favor, while a well-known political weathercock, known for always predicting the wrong way, opposed him. When the additional fact is considered, that the majority of the Inspectors of Election are Havemeyer men, great confidence was evinced that the vote of the City would be fairly canvassed, which, it was supposed, was tantamount to an admission of Mr. HAVEMEYER's certainty of being elected.

HOW THE OPDYKE MEN FELT.

Although confessedly staggered, at first, by the nomination of Mr. HAVEMEYER, the Opdyke men confidently claimed yesterday that their stock was above par. No little confidence was created by the report that Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, THURLOW WEED's right hand man, had come down from Albany with a fist full of money to bet on OPDYKE's election. The known political sagacity of the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and the statement that he was indirectly betting on their candidate, seemed to infuse new life in the Republicans, and the cry of "Vote for OPDYKE to defeat WOOD" was repeated more persistently than ever. They placed their reliance on the division of the Democracy, which they thought would be about equal. Taking Mr. VAN BUREN's figures of a vote of 75,000, they calculated the straight Republican vote at 24,000, and the outside support sufficient to defeat either of the Democratic candidates. As regards the charge of favoring WOOD, they denied it indignantly, and argued that as HAVEMEYER had by far the best chance of the two Democrats, there would be no danger of electing WOOD by voting for OPDYKE. Indeed there were confident whispers that WOOD intended to keep a *corps de reserve* to throw the balance of power in favor of OPDYKE, should there appear this afternoon the slightest chance of electing HAVEMEYER. They claimed for Mr. OPDYKE the united Anti-Democratic support; that now was the time for the Republicans to repeat the movement that resulted in the election of HAWS; that OPDYKE was sure of more than three-sevenths of the vote of the City, and that neither of the Democratic candidates could poll as much; that the Republican forces might better defeat WOOD by the election of OPDYKE than that of HAVEMEYER; that the Republicans had been sold after assisting to elect TIEMANN; that many of their party who at first decided to vote for HAVEMEYER had concluded subsequently, and would appear at the polls, to sustain OPDYKE; that the excellent police arrangements of the last few elections have tended to draw out the better class of voters, including a great majority of respectable Republicans; that their ratification at the Cooper Institute was fully as successful as the meetings of the other parties; that it was universally admitted that OPDYKE's chances were improving hourly; that even if Mr. WOOD should be elected, Tammany Hall had herself to blame for helping him into power; and that upon the whole the best thing the Republicans could do would be to stick to their candidate at all hazards.

THE WOOD MEN SANGUINE.

It appears to be generally conceded that Mr. WOOD has a stout representation of the "hard-fisted" on his side, and, whether on that account or not, his followers appear sanguine of his success. They count upon the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-second Wards as certain for Mr. WOOD, and enough of the others to make his election secure. They rely much on the effect of his liberal expenditure of the "sinews of war," in flags, banners, transparencies, Ward bonfires, torch-light processions, the eighty thousand autograph "Mayorality" circulars, the remembrance of the 41,000 votes of the last canvass, the strenuous personal exertions of Mr. WOOD in speaking at the different Ward meetings, in the known sympathy for him on account of his having been legislated out of office, in the vigor with which many of his well-known Ward politicians are working for him, in the supposed diversion of the Irish vote in his favor, in the strength of the discontented "outs" of the Custom-house, Post-office and the old Police, in the very bitterness with which he is opposed on all sides, which they think must create a reaction in his favor. As regards the estimates of the votes, they claim that the past Mozart contests with Tammany are no criterion; that the defeat of WOOD by TIEMANN shows that the indorsement of a Democrat by Tammany gives no certainty of his election; that Mr. WOOD's vigorous and independent course while Mayor has secured him many admirers, and that by the division of the Opposition he stands as good a chance as ever he did for an election. So far as bets are concerned, they claim to be backed by as many bets as either Mr. HAVEMEYER or Mr. WOOD, and taking the estimate of 75,000 as the probable vote of the City, gave 30,000 to Mr. WOOD, with the remaining 45,000 divided about equally among the friends of Messrs. HAVEMEYER and OPDYKE.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MR. HIRAM KETCHUM WITHDRAWS FROM THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE—A LIVELY TIME IN CONSEQUENCE.

The Whig General Committee held an adjourned meeting at THORPE's Hotel, yesterday evening. Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM occupied the Chair.

It was understood that Mr. KETCHUM intended to defend himself in the position he had taken in sustaining Mr. HAVEMEYER for Mayor. The opposition to hearing him was tolerably large, but Mr. KETCHUM's friends proved to be in the ascendancy, and he was heard.

A motion to exclude the reporters having been lost, Mr. KETCHUM said:

"I was not in town at the last meeting; I sent a messenger to tell the Committee that I should not be in town. That messenger so reported. I knew not what would occur, but from the daily Press, I saw what did occur. There was a motion made requesting me to retire from the Chairmanship of this Committee, which was carried by a majority of those present. On what ground that motion was made I was not distinctly informed, but I suppose that it was because I saw fit to exercise my right as a citizen in supporting Mr. HAVEMEYER for Mayor of this City. I think you will do me the justice to say that I declared in this Convention, as plainly as I could, that I should support Mr. HAVEMEYER, and that I gave my reasons for so doing—that I gave those reasons with all respect to Mr. OGDEN, an old friend of mine—no less a friend because I was compelled to give my suffrage for another candidate. Openly, frankly, and kindly I said so. There was no intimation at that time that I was expected or ought to resign. Had there been, I should have cheerfully complied. Had such an intimation emanated from any respectable source, I certainly should have resigned. What was done by this Committee during my absence was published in all the papers. It was read by thousands of people. I received no notice of any desire for me to resign. We had shortly another meeting, at which Senator CRITTENDEN spoke. I received him here as Chairman of the Committee, and in that character addressed him. There was then no intimation given that I ought to resign. The ordinary business was transacted, and everything transpired in accordance with the regular routine. No one will deny that. Well, then, gentlemen, I must suppose that after I had declined in your meetings to support your candidate, Mr. OGDEN, and had made my speech in Wall-street—had publicly declared my preference there for Mr. HAVEMEYER, at a meeting which was called by men of all parties, especially by gentlemen most prominent in your party, and which was convened without respect to party—because I chose to stand there and give my preference for Mr. HAVEMEYER, I have been repulsed from your Committee in consequence. But I did not stand in that Wall-street meeting as a Whig. I stood there as a citizen of New-York. I declare, on my judgment, this Mayoralty question has nothing to do with national politics. I may be wrong, but I think that every citizen is emancipated from his party politics at the election to-morrow. I have been assailed with vituperation, with abuse, almost unparalleled. The Republican Press and its orators have thought proper to assail me in the most scandalous manner. I have been called the lackey and boot-black of DANIEL WEBSTER. I have been called an old man, a pale man, a cold man, lacking circulation of the blood in my extremities; an unsuccessful man. It has been said that everything I undertook failed, even to my private business. And these accusations or objections were from persons that I never offended. I will not retaliate upon them to-night. I have nothing to say against them. They bring this against a man who has never received one dollar of public money, who is simply a citizen, who stands up for what he believes to be the honor of the City in which he has dwelt for the last fifty years. And for this, gentlemen, you have thought it proper to request me to decline as Chairman and member of your Committee. I regret it, because there are few of us left to represent the principles of a vast party that has passed almost out of existence. We are here to attempt to revive that party. It has happened that in the position I occupy, I have to express simply human feelings. We have a mission somewhat above that of the Charter election. Our moral power and influence is not impaired, but by a cautious, wise course of policy, we shall accomplish much. You know whether I have subserved the cause or not. You know whether you desire to be rid of me or not. If you have taken the course which I learn through the newspapers, it must be to degrade me. Well, I am no stoic. I am sensitive. But, gentlemen, I can survive it. On an occasion, nineteen years ago, I was induced by my friends to ask for a State office, of the Governor of the State. I made a speech, on that occasion, which did not suit the Executive, just as the speech I made the other day does not suit you. What happened? I withdrew my name, and survived it. I can survive this. I admit that it is annoying, but I have been in public life forty years, and am not unknown here. I expect to finish the battle, and my prayer is, that my power may not grow feeble, nor my heart faint—that before the last hour shall come I may acquit myself like a man. I regret that I have been led to speak so much about myself, and with these remarks I resign my position as Chairman, and my membership in this Committee; and therewith I take a respectful leave of you all.

Mr. KETCHUM left the room at the close of this speech, in perfect silence, not one sound of approval or disapproval being given.

Mr. QUIG took the Chair. Dr. DODGE moved that Mr. KETCHUM's resignation be accepted. Hon. JAMES BROOKS opposed. Mr. JENNINGS was strongly in favor of Mr. KETCHUM's resignation. He (Mr. KETCHUM) had insulted Mr. OGDEN in that Commitee, and should no longer be a member thereof. In what light should they, the Whig Committee, appear if they had not done what they had done? Mr. KETCHUM had insulted their gallant, honorable nominee for Mayor, Mr. OGDEN, and if he thought it consistent with his position to have done so, he was not only not to be envied, but to be severely reprobated by every member of th Whig Party.

After a long and strong discussion, a motion to accept Mr. KETCHUM's resignation was set aside, on the ground that as he had himself declined, no action could be taken thereon. He had walked out, and he had a right to walk out. And so it ended. On motion of Dr. DODGE, the Committee adjourned for two weeks, with an understanding that they would meet to hear about the election returns to-night.

NOTES ON THE CANDIDATES.

CORRECTIONS IN THE TIMES' LIST.

Slight inaccuracies crept into our sketches of the various candidates yesterday, owing to the wide field which it was necessary to go over, as well as to the difficulty experienced in procuring information from original sources regarding all the individuals. Such mistakes as we have been able to discover we correct with pleasure.

Councilman FREAR, we learn, who is the Tammany candidate for reëlection from the Fourth District, is not now in the liquor trade, nor has he ever been. On the contrary, he detests the traffic.

Mr. GILBERT MATTHEWS, who appears as the Mozart Hall nominee, in all the lists which have been published thus far, wishes the statement that he is a candidate to be emphatically denied.

CHARLES CRUGER aspires to the position of School Commissioner from the Second Ward, and with the Tammany indorsement hopes to be successful. His qualifications are that he is a German by birth, and that he served as a captain under Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua. Mr. CRUGER's opponent, JARED A. THOMPSON, the present incumbent, has been nominated by the Republicans, Mozart Hall and the People's Convention.

Mr. WM. E. CURTIS, candidate for School Commissioner from the Eighteenth Ward, denies in the most emphatic terms that he is opposed to the reading of the Bible in the Schools. On the contrary, he is in favor of it as a regular exercise. He does not, however, think that the Board of Education has the right to compel it. This course he considers unjust to the teachers, as likely to end in expensive litigation, and as certain to defeat the object which it has in view. Mr. CURTIS has the reputation of being an able, honorable man, and is of high standing as a lawyer.

UNREGISTERED ELECTORS.

The Registry law has not been so long in practice as to leave its administration without difficulties. The mode, for example, in which voters whose names are not found upon the list are to qualify themselves has been a matter of controversy; so much so, indeed, as to oblige the District Attorney to furnish the following information as to one of the embarrassing questions:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., President of Board of Supervisors:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your communication of to-day, I reply that I have no doubt of the power of the Board of Inspectors to administer to a non-registered voter the oath to the affidavit required by law, "giving his reasons for not appearing" before the Inspectors of Registry "on the day for correcting the alphabetical list" of voters. Yours, respectfully,

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

The whole subject will be better understood by giving those passages of the Registry Law referring to the subject:

"No vote shall be received at any annual election in this State, unless the person offering to vote be on the said registry made on the Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the election, unless the person offering to vote shall furnish to the Board of Inspectors his affidavit, giving his reasons for not appearing on the day for correcting the alphabetical list, and prove by the oath of a householder of the district, in which he offers his vote, that he knows such person to be an inhabitant of the district, and if in any city, giving the residence of such person within said district."—*Session Laws, 82d Session, Cap. 380, Sec. 6.*

"Any one of the inspectors may *at any authorized meeting of the Board*, administer the oath or oaths now required by law to test the qualification of voters."—*Ibid, Sec. 13.*

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION—THE MARKETS.

The steamship *Cahawba* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New-Orleans Nov. 27, and Havana Nov. 30.

The news from Havana is unimportant. The new Captain-General was making many changes among the employes of the Government. The popular impression is that Gen. SERRANO will carry out Gen. CONCHA's policy, more particularly in regard to the improvements going on in the City of Havana.

The Sugar market remains very firm; No. 12 was held at 9 reals per arrobe; a sale of 6,000 boxes white was lately made at 11¼c. to 11¾c. per arrobe. In freights the decline noticed in previous advices continues. Exchanges on London were 15½ to 16 premium; on New-York and Boston, 3½ to 4 premium; on New-Orleans, 5 to 6 premium. Mexican Dollars, on shipboard, 9 per cent. premium.

The *Cahawba* has on freight, from New-Orleans and Havana, $462,000 in specie, principally Mexican dollars.

There were three men drowned while crossing the river at Chicopee a couple of weeks since. Their names were Michael Grandfield, Eugene Moriarty, and Maurice Cavanaugh, the latter having been married but a few weeks. Their bodies have not been recovered.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

An American Coal-burning Locomotive—Rare Variety of Improvements—Progress and Prospects of the Locomotive.

The locomotive-engine, as the representative machine of this steam-propelled age, naturally occupies a lofty position in the popular estimation. To the mechanical inquirer, it is the highest adaptation and condensation of power; to the civilized world, like horses and oxen to the farmer, it is the great double-team of commerce, and as it *tears* over State after State, even to the antipodes, howling through gorges in the rocks, and anon tripping over dizzy bridges away up in the air, it is at once the orator's favorite illustration of terrific speed and strength, the congenial pet of Young America, and the standing admiration of everybody.

The regular and maintained speed, at 40 miles an hour, of an English coal-burner, with the remarkably economical results which we have detailed on another occasion, were calculated to make American machinists look to their laurels; but an examination of many of our own engines assures us, that, everything considered, surging, unjointed, rough and crooked roads, high speeds with heavy trains, the severity of our climate, and other adverse facts,—the American locomotive, as a steam-engine on wheels, though not so much as a cheap generator of heat, is a better machine than its British cousin.

The first engines used in this country were made in England; soon afterwards a few American engines were used in England and elsewhere abroad. For thirty years the locomotives of both countries have improved together, similarly in their essential features, and diversely in their adaptations to different service. An increase of size and power—the leading change in both—has been very salutary for heavy transportation, but extremely wasteful in friction and wear and tear, for light traffic. For this reason, especially if not exclusively in England, light engines have been recently introduced for light trains, with marked economy. The proportion of boiler surface and the distribution of steam has been essentially the same in both countries. The peculiar development of British engines has been their adaptation to the very high speed which their smooth straight roads allow, the use of wrought iron and steel in place of heavy cast iron, for the purpose of saving the repair, expense of machinery, and track, and the economical and smokeless combustion of raw bituminous coal. The American peculiarities, which are mostly in the running parts, have been the adaptation of the locomotive to weak, undulating and crooked tracks, by the *distribution* of the adhesive weight ot the engine upon many points, (more driving wheels,) its *equalization* by special arrangements of springs and beams, (like scale beams,) to allow the whole to jump and surge without disturbing the engine proper, and the use of the truck (front wheels in a separate frame), to facilitate the passage of curves—British engines generally having all their wheels in one rigid frame. The use of light and strong materials, instead of heavy and weak cast-iron, is gradually and expensively working out its own remedy, and like our horrible railroad tracks, is the work of counting-room engineers. The high character of American locomotives arises from the fact that they have not been designed, as our roads have been, in Wall-street, and is almost wholly due to the enterprise and practical science of American locomotive builders, who, under the serious disadvantages of costly materials, limited capital, heavy losses, shamefully low and poor pay—far less than the pay of English makers—and under the remorseless and short-sighted *beating-down* of railway managers have produced a standard of work which entitles them to the first rank among the engineers of the world. These few lines of locomotive history were necessary to the full appreciation of the machine which we shall briefly describe.

A locomotive named *J. J. Chetwood*, recently placed by the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company of Paterson, N. J., upon the New-Jersey Railroad, although embodying the leading principles which are a credit to all our locomotive builders, is especially creditable to Mr. **Hudson**, engineer of the Rogers Works, for a variety of reasons. It embraces no less than four patented features together with some novelties not patented, and the many good points more or less adapted by the late **Thomas Rogers**, who is sometimes styled the father of the American locomotive. This engine, to the popular gaze, is more than splendid, it is glorious, with its rich decorations and fine proportions. Let no one shake their heads at the bright brass finish of our engines. It does not cost much, but it is of all other styles of finish the most economical, for it prevents the enormous radiation of heat—heat which has cost money and should be saved, and which dark and rough exteriors waste.

The *Chetwood* is a large first-class passenger engine, with four coupled drivers 5½ feet in diameter, cylinders 16 by 22 inches, and weighs, in running order, about 55,000 pounds. The great improvement in the running gear is the Bissell truck a device which is getting into extensive use here, and is already adopted in England. The whole truck, instead of turning on its own centre, slides sidewise under the front of the engine, being held by a radius arm extending back under the boiler to a pin situated half-way between the centre of the truck, and the centre of the front driving-shaft. All the axles thus work more nearly radial to any given curve in the road. *No increased friction on curves* is observed; the flanges of the truck-wheels do not bind against the outside rail; when the truck has once struck the curve, the flanges do not appear to touch at all. With the old truck, however, the wheels actually howl on short curves, from excessive friction, while rigid English engines would not stay on such a track at all, if it were not in the most thorough repair. Between the truck and the engines are a pair of inclined planes, on which the front of the engine rises a little on striking a curve, and which bring it as firmly to its place as on the rigid wheels of an English engine, on a straight line again, thereby preventing the sinuous motion of the common truck on straight tracks. This truck is therefore an improvement for all varieties of track; its benefits are not confined to curves only. The axles of this truck, as is now common, have both inside and outside bearings, each axle having four journals; but two beams instead of one, as is the ordinary practice, connect the outside bearings, and preserve the parallelism and stability of the boxes. The axles are also wide apart, (5½ feet,) spreading the weight upon a large surface of track, and allowing two incidental advantages: first, the use of large wheels, which of course run much more economically than small ones; and second, a level cylinder, which is placed between the wheels instead of over them, as was the old way, and thus preventing the general oscillation and wiggle caused by any up and down thrust of the piston upon the wheels. The valve-motion, for distributing steam in the cylinders, is both the link-motion, which is the regularly-adopted device in all countries, together with the variable cut-off. Since the celebrated Corliss stationary engines (now copied in England) work out their economy almost wholly by the valve motion, and since its principles have not yet been adapted to the locomotive, there is evidently a boundless opportunity for improvement. As a satisfactory essay on valve-motion would fill several quarto books, we can only say here that the device used in this engine is probably the best yet tried, but still it is not the thing desired and certain to be developed in due time. It enables the engine to save steam by using a little at high pressure, rather than a larger amount at low pressure, and it prevents much of the back-pressure incident to the common machinery.

The boiler and coal-burning accessories of the engine are in some respects peculiar, and in every respect successful. The addition of one or two cheap features highly valued in England, such as **Clark's** steam-jet, for mixing the air and the gases at the surface of the hot fuel, would create still more thorough combustion. But, after a careful review of the history of coal-burning all over the world, it would appear that the general plan of boiler here adopted must become standard. There are, however, great merits in the water-tube system. The fire-box is of the ordinary size, and a plain combustion chamber, without expensive water shelves, extends from it into the horizontal portion of the boiler to a depth of 29 inches. From this 153 iron flues, two inches in diameter, pass through the water into the smoke-box. In the mouth of this chimney is a pile or shelf of fire-brick, which promotes a mixing current of the gases, and by its heat sets them on fire. Air enters the fire-box, above the flue, from a row of holes under the door. This is a modification of the principle more expensively if more thoroughly carried out on the celebrated engines of the London and South-Western Railway. **Allen & Hudson's** patent grate is an important addition. The grate bars are so connected to a lever within reach of the fireman, that when the fire becomes clogged with cinders, or the coal is "caked," he can move them all, or "shake them up," cutting out the clinker, without wasting unburned coal, and without so disturbing the fire as to injure its intensity—common failings of shaking grates. The apparatus is simple and durable. **Hudson's** patent diaphragm is another valuable feature. It is a partition of iron extending down from the top of the smoke-box to near its bottom, and is situated between the exhaust-nozzels of the engines (which draw air into the fire by creating a vacuum in the smoke-box) and the ends of the flues. The products of combustion pass under this diaphragm and thus up chimney. The draft in the open smoke box is naturally through the central portion of the flues; this partition increases the draft through the bottom rows of flues, and thus converts them all into good heating surface. It also prevents the ready escape of heat up chimney when the engine is standing. **Cooper's** variable exhaust is also employed. The draft created by a variable portion of waste steam, rushing through a fixed orifice, is not always just that required by the variable call for fresh steam. Often too much is made, and if the door is not opened to cool down the furnace, (an objectionable practice,) it is wasted. Often not steam enough is generated, and the engine stops to breathe a while, not a very rare occurrence with heavy trains, and steam of a low pressure is used, which is highly wasteful of fuel. Generally the demand and supply of steam are about equal, since when much is used much draft is created. But an orifice of variable size always gives the engineer power to control the supply, and for this and various other reasons, is a good feature in coal-burning engines particularly. There are many other excellent points in this engine, not specially deviating from the practice of this house, and of the best American builders. It burns coal well, is remarkably and especially easy on the road, considering its power, and, we venture to say, will be very economical in the great matter of repairs.

There are still many additions to be made to the locomotive engine, which will *surely* promote its economy. Feed water heaters and independent pumps are already established abroad. But when railway directors declare that "an engine is an engine," and that they can buy a plenty of them at $7,500 a piece, they must expect to save cents and loose dollars, for our first-class builders have done nearly work enough for nothing. The fact that this engine embodies four *patents*, the particular horror of so many vexed and righteous souls, should teach us that a little professional discrimination may very easily select a great many good things out of the heap of rubbish that issues weekly from the Patent Office.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND UTAH.

Relations Between the Federal Government and the Territory—Non-Administration of Justice—The Army and its Cost.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Utah, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

It is a matter of some surprise that the state of affairs in Utah should excite so little apparent interest among the people at the East. With the exception of occasional articles in your own columns, the subject has been quite generally ignored by the Press.

The "mule sale," the "flour contract," and kindred transactions have been widely commented upon, but all seem careless as to the solution of the question how the Mormon difficulty shall be settled. Three thousand miles from the busy hum of the Atlantic cities, and connected by few ties of interest or affection, it is not perhaps unnatural that the people of this Territory should remain, as they are, rebels against the Federal Government, without exciting any remarkable feeling among those to whom Mormonism is only a name. The enormous expense growing out of the presence of so large a portion of the Army falls imperceptibly on the people of the States. Up to this time the Mormon war has cost them about $20,000,000, directly and indirectly, and a more unsatisfactory return for capital invested it would be difficult to find.

The Government has hardly a graver question to deal with than this—none surrounded with greater difficulties. The golden opportunity for a final settlement slipped from the President's grasp when he signed the proclamation proffering an unsought pardon to a people in armed rebellion to the authority of the General Government. Then there was open treason and overt act. Now a professed submission covers a rebellion as formidable as when Echo Cañon was fortified or the supply trains burned.

In the first place, it is to be borne in mind that the great mass of the population of Utah is of foreign origin, knowing as little of our laws and institutions as though they had never left the shores of Europe. There are, in round numbers, about 45,000 Mormons in the Territory, and it is safe to say that seven-ninths or eighth-ninths are foreigners. They come to this country, not to become good citizens, to enjoy our protection and obey our laws, but as blind followers of the head of the Mormon Church. They pass through our country, as they cross the ocean and that is all they know or care about it. Landing on the wharves of some Eastern city, they are hurried rapidly through the States, and when they have finished the long march across the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, the authority of the United States is to them an unthought-of thing. Their spiritual and temporal head is **Brigham Young**, and to him alone they yield allegiance. His will is their law, their conscience, and their only guide. They are essentially a foreign people occupying this Territory, without a friendly or sympathetic feeling towards the Government whose civil officers they have so long resisted. Their submission to **Brigham Young** is as complete and unchanging as religious fanaticism and fear can make it. It surely can need no words to prove that **Brigham Young** is the ruler of this people in everything—politics, religion, submission or resistance to law, disposal of property, choice of associates, and the arbiter of life and death. He touches the wire, and the puppet moves to do his will. The faulty and good conduct of this people depend on the will of the few leaders of whom **Brigham** is Chief.

What is the state of things here to-day? Every obstacle is thrown in the way of the administration of ustice by the Federal Judges. The local Courts, known as Probate Courts, assume a jurisdiction as extensive as the United States Courts, and the people are directed to resort to them on all occasions. None but Mormon juries can be impanneled, and a Mormon does not convict a Mormon. Any other than a Mormon is as entirely deprived of civil rights as were our citizens in Mexico before the Mexican war. The Mormons act as an independent nation, and claim to be independent.

The startling incidents which have from time to time become known in the East, such as the Parish murder, the assassination of Sergeant **Pike**, almost in the presence of the Court before which he was being tried, and in the presence of a hundred Mormons, who raised not a hand to arrest, but aided the escape of the murderer, are fair indications of the state of things in Utah.

The Army has been here now for two years, costing yearly a sum sufficient to keep an army of over 25,000 men on the Missouri, and doing just about as much good as such an army would do. It is a galling position for the Army. Their presence is a positive and constant encouragement to rebellion—for, while the Army is bound hand and foot, the money disbursed so enriches the Mormon people that they would feel the withdrawal of the troops to be a great calamity. People that hardly knew the value of American coin when the Army came here now walk up to the mule sales with stocking-legs loaded with gold like a slung-shot. By-and-by, when the bills are to be footed there will be a great outcry against the Army—propositions to disband a portion, to cut down the pay, or some other process to make individual members refund by sixpences what has gone into the hands of contractors by thousands.

The only opportunity the President has had to use the army legitimately [illegible] will not restore it. If the [illegible] as a police guard, and not bec[illegible] outbreak demands it. The army is only needed when the Mormons, as a people, are to be punished, and their rulers brought down from their high places. Under existing circumstances, no general collision can occur without the commander of this army assumes a great responsibility, and looks to the country for support. There is absolutely nothing tangible here for the Government to fight. There *was* an organized and armed resistance, actual high-treason—a levying of war—but now the Government encounters only a submissive front, which scarcely conceals a more determined and effectual resistance to the Federal authorities, than when Adjt.-Gen. **Mills** was found with the enrollment papers in his pocket.

Would it be a wise step to withdraw a portion of the army? It is the general impression here that this would at once render Mormons bold and defiant, and precipitate a collision with them, in which a small force would be inadequate to the emergency. There is a wholesome awe of the power of the highly disciplined little army lying near the gates of Great Salt Lake City, waiting for the hand of its keeper to be raised. It is undoubtedly more than equal to any combination the Mormons can bring against it—but to weaken it materially would be to expose the remnant to a great danger. So let the army be used to fulfill the purpose for which it was sent here, or be withdrawn *en masse*. If the Mormons are peaceable and loyal citizens it is unjust to maintain the present attitude toward them. If they are treasonable and disloyal to the Government, it is equally unjust to the people of the United States to keep three thousand men here, costing millions of dollars each year, in a state of inaction, or doing only what the local Police of the Territory should do. The question as to the disposal of the army appears easy of solution. The ultimate settlement of the Mormon difficulty, whether a nation of polygamists shall be permitted to form a part of our common country, and how the evil shall be abated, is a political question, and as such, worthy of the most serious attention of the people. What ground the different political parties will take remains to be seen.

OBSERVER.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

ARRIVAL OF DR. FORNEY AT ST. LOUIS WITH SOME OF THE SURVIVORS.

The St. Louis *Republican* announces the arrival in that city of Dr. **Forney**, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, on his way to Washington. The *Republican* states that Dr. **Forney** will visit Pennsylvania, and return thence with his family to Salt Lake City, for a permanent location. Two boys, who were the oldest survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, came in with Dr. **Forney**, and are now in his charge. These children were retained at Salt Lake in order that they might testify against the Mormons who were arrested and put upon trial some months ago on a charge of having shared in that atrocity. The other survivors, fifteen in number, being too young to be accepted as witnesses, were sent to Missouri, to be returned thence to their friends in Arkansas, in accordance with arrangements made by the Indian Department.

One of the children, now accompanying the Doctor, is nine years old, and named **John Calvin Sarbell**. The other named **Ambrose Myron Taggett** is one year younger. Both are intelligent, sprightly little fellows, and hardy in health, notwithstanding the dreadful privations they experienced, after the murder of their parents by Mormons, and their own banishment to the fastnesses of distant and savage tribes of Indians. Several gentlemen, we learn, have applied to their present protector for permission to receive the boys into their keeping, and rear them in some useful employment. It cannot be granted, however, until word is received from Commissioner **Greenwood** at Washington, stating what shall be done with them. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Commissioner yesterday, announcing their safe arrival, and will be answered doubtless to-day by that officer. Dr. **Forney** expresses confidence in the belief that the guilty parties will yet be brought to justice. He has furnished the names of witnesses, and of the persons who, he *feels confident*, are the guilty instigators of the murder, to the Attorney-General.

From Mexico.

THE ROBBERY OF THE CONDUCTA—CAPTURE OF OAJACA BY THE CHURCH PARTY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Mexico, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

The robbery of the *conducta* by **Marquez**, in Guadalajara, turns out to have been a deep-laid scheme, in which the Government of Mexico connived, to give a death-blow to the Liberal Party in the interior. Without the aid of the large sum so basely extracted from the convoy intrusted to **Marquez's** good faith, **Degollado** and his forces would have marched upon Mexico, and decided the day in favor of the Constitutional cause. The immediate departure of **Miramon** from the capital, on hearing of the financial *coup* given by **Marquez**, indicates the arrangement that had been previously made, and shows to what infamous expedients the Clerico-Military Party will have recourse, in order to establish their despotic sway over this unfortunate country.

The manifesto given by **Marquez**, in which he attempted to extenuate the vandalic act, is an insult to common honesty. He and such as he may be satisfied with a code of morality of the character upheld in this infamous document, but every civilized nation will put the seal of reprobation upon the act and its attempted extenuation, and lend their moral influence to consign such proceedings and their authors to the execration they merit.

The pronunciamento of **Marquez** for **Santa Anna** turns out a hoax. He had possession, however, of the money.

Miramon was at last accounts at Queretaro, watching the Liberalist army, which was pressing on to the Capital.

The wealthy city of Oajaca had fallen into the hands of **Cobos**, of the Church Party.

Another expedition against Vera Cruz is seriously threatened. The city is defended by 3,000 men only.

On the 13th Nov., Vera Cruz was visited with a very strong gale from the north, which caused considerable damage in the harbor, viz: a small Mexican schooner went on shore; the Mexican bark *Laura* parted her chains and went ashore, and is a total wreck; the American brig *Amina*, with a cargo of ice, hay, tar and lumber, parted her chains and went ashore on Mocombo Beach, five miles south of Vera Cruz, where she now lies sunk in the sand.

Her cargo, sold at public auction, brought $100; hull, $456. But little cargo remains in her—much of it having been washed overboard. Cargo and vessel insured in Boston. No lives lost on the above vessels.

Two gun launches, belonging to the Mexican Government, went ashore to the north of Vera Cruz. Three lives lost.

The following vessels were at Sacrificios:

The United States ship *Savannah*, French war brig *Mercure*, Spanish war brig *Habanero*. The United States screw-steamer *Brooklyn* arrived on the morning of the 21st, and anchored in the harbor of Vera Cruz, having on board the United States Minister, Hon. R. M. McLane, and family on board.

From the Rio Grande.

CONTINUED ALARM AT THE MOVEMENTS OF CORTINAS.

The *Picayune* says: We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, dated the 19th inst., to a gentleman of this city, from the keeper of the lighthouse at Point Isabel, in which the writer says the citizens there have been in much alarm from the proximity of the Cortinas band and the daily reports of their plundering and marauding career. They kept a vigilant look-out, however, and a cool bearing, determined to give the Mexican guerrilla chief a warm reception should he venture that way.

The keeper had his family, for safety, in the lighthouse, where he had also stored all the Government property he could: and, the stout iron door shut at night, he felt his charge tolerably secure.

By this time, no doubt, these apprehensions have been relieved, as **Cortinas** would not be apt to scatter his forces for an out-of-the-way attack while there was such danger threatened him as there is now, on all sides.

Collision and Loss of Life.

LOSS OF PROPELLER MILWAUKEE—FIVE LIVES LOST.

The Detroit papers have the particulars of the loss of the propeller *Milwaukee*, and the death of five men, by a collision in the Straits of Mackinaw, Dec. 1, with the schr. *J. H. Tiffany*.

The crew of the schooner consisted of ten men, of whom five were saved. These were **Monroe Turner**, the Captain; **Joel Turner**, first mate; and **Frederick Mellon**, **John M. Smith** and **Henry Merritt**, seamen.

The following is a list of the lost:

Henry E. Graves, second mate, from West Harwich, Barnstable County, Mass. He was a single man, about twenty-four years of age.

William Thompson, cook, a negro; from Chatham, C. W.

George Smith, seaman; a Norwegian by birth, but hailing from Chicago. He was an unmarried man, and fifty-four years of age.

James Swail, seaman, from Taylor's Point, a few miles north of Chicago.

John Lupton, seaman; an Englishman by birth, but having no regular home. He last hailed from Halifax, N. S. He was married, and about twenty-five years of age.

It is extremely questionable whether either of the vessels can be raised, or any part of their cargoes recovered. The *Milwaukee* is the third propeller recently lost by the American Transportation Company, none of which were insured.

Safety on Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a paragraph in one of the morning papers in reference to the late railroad disaster at Jersey City, in which it is stated that *switches* are in use on the Harlem and other roads which render accidents from misplaced switches *impossible*. Now this is strong language, and if the facts be as stated, I take it for granted that from this time forth our lives will be perfectly secure from this fruitful source of danger, because every Railroad Company will adopt them without delay, for humanity's sake, to say nothing about economy and self-interest.

PROTECTION.

[illegible] MOUNTAIN CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible] Discoveries—Quartz Lodes Only Twelve Miles from Denver—Immense Quarries of Marble—Severe Weather—The Last Election—What the People think of It—Arrivals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Denver City, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

The business of opening up the mining country here has just commenced, and of course new discoveries are made every day. The season being too far advanced for mining operations to be carried on as pleasantly as during the Summer months, more attention has been paid lately to searching out new diggings which shall pay when Spring opens. Portions of the country which were passed over daily last Summer without notice, are now found to be rich. Recently a miner, traveling the road which leads to Gregory's diggings, passed by a tree which had been turned up by the roots, and observing that the soil had the appearance of being decayed quartz, he took a pan of it to water at some distance, and on washing, obtained thirteen cents. The prospect is that a large tract in that neighborhood will be found to contain rich deposits, but on account of its distance from water, had been neglected. A ditch, five miles in length, will supply the lack.

In opening the road to the Colorado from this place, lodes of gold-bearing quartz have been found only twelve or fifteen miles distant. These, like the discoveries just mentioned, have been overlooked a hundred times. They have not, so far as I know, been prospected yet to such an extent as to test them, but the indications are that they will be found as rich as any yet opened. Should these prove productive as is supposed, it will vastly increase the area of the gold country, as no lodes have been worked within twenty-five miles of that place. New gulch diggings have also been recently discovered. The tendency is to keep all new discoveries a secret, in order that the discoverers may reap a greater benefit; for, should they be made known now, they would all be speedily taken up. So great is the tendency to seek for something better, that men frequently leave diggings where they are doing well, and go to those that are not as good, and only find out their mistake when it is too late.

I think that the future will show clearly that not one-fourth of the mining region is yet known. During the last Summer I often found native quicksilver in the beds of streams in sufficient quantities to amalgamate the gold, and in one lead I found what I considered to be cinnabar—the red sulphuret of mercury. Recently, native quicksilver has been found in leads, and in such quantities as to bid fair at some future day to supply our wants for mining purposes. In some instances it has been obtained from an ore resembling in its configuration bird's-eye maple—by crushing it and washing as for gold. Reports are still excellent from the Colorado. Many are intending to Winter there.

The miners who were recently frightened away from the twelve-mile digging, near Boulder, are returning to their work; the Indians having left. It appears that on the day previous to the one on which the Utes shot the man at that place, the whites had driven all the horses to a ranch some miles below thus preventing them from being stolen, and this appears to have enraged the Indians and caused the attack as a matter of revenge. Comparatively little will be done in that quarter this Winter, as those who have been most successful during the past Summer have for the most part gone to the States for their families and for the means and implements to carry on successfully their operations next Summer.

Capital is required in this whole country to develop it. In most instances much of both time and money must be expended before a return can be reasonably expected, and as in all mining countries all cannot expect to be successful.

During the past week I paid a visit to the immense quarries of marble with which the country is furnished. I have now before me a fine specimen of variegated white and reddish brown marble, which I obtained at Baden, ten miles from this place, at the base of the mountains. I have traced this out-cropping ridge for about seventy-five miles. Sometimes the marble disappears or gives place to sandstone, but it can be found occasionally along the whole distance, varying from pure white to all the varieties known. It is being extensively burned into lime and lately it has been quarried for building purposes. The lime made from it is of the finest quality. The strata is nearly perpendicular, and runs in nearly a straight line throughout the whole distance which I mentioned. Grindstones of the very finest quality are manufactured from the accompanying sandstone strata.

During the last week we have had some severe weather, as will be seen from the accompanying table, showing the height of the mercury in the thermometer, commencing with the first of this month:

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Avr'ge.		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Avr'ge.
1	27°	56°	29°	37⅓°	9	19°	50°	34°	34⅓°
2	37°	70°	41°	49⅓°	10	25°	65°	45°	45°
3	50°	66°	47°	54⅓°	11	18°	19°	0°	9⅓°
4	32°	66°	38°	45⅓°	12	18°	19°	3°	13⅓°
5	24°	52°	27°	34⅓°	13	11°	52°	31°	31⅓°
6	24°	68°	38°	43⅓°	14	32°	59°	35°	42°
7	36°	69°	40°	48⅓°	15	38°	67°	48°	51°
8	26°	62°	40°	42⅔°	16	43°	42°	32°	39°

On the 11th we had two inches of snow, and immediately the mercury went down to 18 degrees below zero, which is three degrees lower than at any time last Winter. It is warm again now, and the snow which was a foot deep in the mountains is nearly gone. This cold spell has nearly closed mining operations. Washing can no longer be done, and it is not probable that the water will again be warm enough before the warm sun of another Spring shall make it so. Digging in the dry gulches and leads, however, can be done as well this Winter as during warmer weather.

The election of last week was but a sham affair. Only about three hundred votes were cast, and though this election was gotten up expressly to assist Eastern Kansas to elect her delegate to Congress by the notorious **Jack Henderson**, yet, not more than fifty votes were cast for delegate, of which the majority were cast for **Marcus J. Parrott**. The better class of both parties were opposed to the election *in toto*, and the result of the vote has shown their disapproval.

So totally insufficient to regulate affairs here, is all the legislation of Eastern Kansas, that the general desire is to separate from her as far as it is possible so to do. I have never yet met with a single person who desired the connection between the two to continue.

Several trains have come in during the past week, bringing flour, clothing, &c. There appears, however, to be a great lack of some few articles, among which are bacon, candles, and shingle-nails. It is supposed that the first two articles will not last longer than Christmas.

Col. Don **San Francisco** arrived on Tuesday from Fernando de Taos, having been only five and a half days on the road, being one of the quickest trips ever performed. He has on the road a large train of wagons loaded with flour. He reports that no new troubles with the Indians had occurred, and that **Kit Carson** would be here shortly with some of the chiefs to have a talk with the whites and arrange so that no collision shall take place in future.

The Provisional Legislature is in session, and laboring prosperously in forming a civil and criminal code, together with other necessary laws. The indications are that the Provisional Government will not lack the support of the people. The legislature will compare favorably with those of the older States, and is composed of sober men.

This is by no means what should be called a windy country, yet old Boreas does get up quite an excitement sometimes. Last night several unfinished buildings were blown down. Last week a two-story building, 100 feet long, belonging to Dr. **Hickman**, was blown down; the roof had been put on, but the building was not sufficiently braced. The loss is quite heavy. One thing which speaks well for the progress of this town is the grading of the streets, which is still going on in spite of cold weather.

The carpenter's hammer and the mason's trowel are still plied with undiminished force, all indicating growth and prosperity.

ARAGO.

From the Northwestern Boundary Survey—Interesting Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have recently received a letter from an officer of the Northwestern Boundary Survey, dated Sept. 25, and as it seems to contain items not before published, I think it may interest the public. The point he writes from is the "Similkameen," a branch of the Okinakane River, interesting as the point where rich gold discoveries are reported to have been made in the last news from the Pacific Coast. He says nothing about them, though his party is most likely to have found them. Gold in small quantities was found there as long ago as 1853, by an expedition to which I was myself attached at the time.

Your readers will also see what is the character of the country along the 49th parallel, and remembering that Fraser's River flows westward for a considerable distance, only a few miles further north, breaking through *that very range of mountains*, they may imagine what obstacles a Pacific Railroad, north of our boundary, would have to encounter, notwithstanding the flattering prospects which our Canadian neighbors are indulging in, on account of recent explorations for a route through British Columbia.

J. G. C.

"We have now finished up the survey to the Similkameen River, and all parties are working out of the mountains toward the Columbia. The amount of labor done has been very great considering the obstacles encountered. The width of the Cascade range here (lat. 49°) is *more than one hundred miles*, and its height formidable. When I tell you that *Glaciers*,—though small compared with those of the Alps, are abundant, you can imagine what must be the pile of mountains. The English commission will not pass the mountains this Winter; we leave them far in the rear. I have been for some five weeks making a *trail* across for our trains to pass, and have just finished. I expect to be at the new post near Colville, where our party will Winter." "You will, doubtless, have seen the accounts of the *quasi* war on San Juan Island. I trust our Government will not allow itself to be bullied or cajoled out of those islands, which are *the key to the whole Sound*. It was distinctly understood when the treaty was made that the Straits of Haro were the boundary, and that we ceded nothing south of lat. 49° but Vancouver's Island. Lord **Aberdeen** made the proposition to Mr. **McLane**, *naming* the Straits of Haro, and Mr. **Benton** so described the boundary in the Senate."

MATTERS IN RHODE ISLAND.

A Union of Political Parties Effected—Coalition of the Republicans and Americans—Rev. Dr. Huntington's Unitarianism—Aid Societies and Pauperism.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Providence, R. I., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

Two years ago a most unfortunate division took place in the ranks of the Opposition in Rhode Island. A "split," as it is politically termed, rendered the existence of two wings, whose fundamental principles were identical, but who differed, each from the other, on local and minor measures. Two political conflicts have occurred since the separation of the party, involving a State election and the Election of representatives to Congress. The American Republicans, as one wing was styled, completely triumphed in both elections, and placed **Thomas J. Turner** into the Gubernatorial Chair, and elected **Christopher Robinson** to the National House of Representatives. Repeated attempts have been made by both wings, though the Americans acted more liberally and justly in the matter, to effect a union, but every endeavor proved fruitless and of no avail. Eternal obstinacy seemed to characterize both factions at times, the Republicans, however, manifesting more obduracy than their opponents. No broad and national considerations appeared to actuate either party, who reckoned their respective local position of more consequence than the influence of one harmonious, united party. A petty jealousy existed which prevented harmonious action, and the desire of certain men of both parties to get into office was another, if not, in fact, a primary cause of the unnecessary division.

But State politics are now settled, and a Congressional delegation is elected, and the people have opened their eyes to the necessity of preparation for the National campaign of 1860. They have begun to think that united action is the best guarantee of success, and, disregarding minor issues, have wisely come out and declared peace. The respective State Committees of the Republican and American Parties met yesterday, separately, to take into consideration the most expedient measures to pursue in the future. Propositions were made first from the Americans to form a union of forces, and after considerable discussion on both sides, a mutual agreement was effected. It was agreed that a call for a State Convention should be made, the call to be signed by the Chairmen of the two Committees, and the Convention to take place early in January next. The call should be for a Convention of all citizens opposed to the policy of the present corrupt National Administration—their basis to be the Philadelphia platform of 1856.

Such are the preliminary steps toward the formation of a complete coalition. It is a happy result for the people of Rhode Island, if this effort is successfully carried out, and equally beneficial to the country. The Convention which meets in January will probably determine the name by which the dominant party in this State will be known, and it is hoped that the people will accept the name it recommends, whether it be Republican or American Republican, and let a regard for the public welfare take precedence of selfish feeling.

The next session of the General Assembly will convene on the first week of January. Many important subjects will be introduced for the action of the Legislature. Among these may be mentioned the Colored School question, the contested and detested **Ives** and **Hazzard** case, and applications for charters for horse-railroads in this city, the first and only ones in the State.

Some facts concerning the religious views of Prof. **Huntington** as promulgated in a sermon in Boston on Sunday, are communicated to one of the journals, (the *Press*,) of to-day. Coming directly from his lips so recently, they will be taken as the correct sentiments of Dr. **Huntington**, subject to any interpretation which may be placed upon them.

He believes in the atonement in the divinity of Christ, in the fall of the human race, and in redemption from sin, through the intercession and mediation of the Saviour. He does not call man a worm, but gives to him a moral agency and the ability of action, the knowledge of right and wrong, and power and judgment to discriminate and choose, but deems that the utmost humility, in the absence of all creeds, must be shown in the supplication for the favor of Christ. He opposes all *easy* opinions, and beliefs, that *say* but do not *mean* "My God, thou art my God." He does not admit the equality of Christ, and did not speak of the Trinity. He thinks Christ came from heaven, became man and suffered for man. That it was a divine mission, not a sacrifice. "He believes in one God, a personal father, His Son, our Saviour, a Divine Being, and our Advocate, and the Spirit, a vitality, a grace, a blessed teacher, and prompter of the right and true." He is opposed to all forms of religion that are but forms, and argues for a ritual Christianity. This authority states that Dr. **Huntington** is the same man that he was years ago, and all unchanged in religious sentiment save that he may be more devout and more earnest.

The Aid Society of this City held an annual meeting on Sunday evening, at which Dr. **Wayland**, Prof. **Angell** and Bishop **Clark** delivered addresses. The object of this Society is to furnish aid to the poor of the City who are deserving of it, and to discover the impostors from the meritorious. Pauperism in this City is quite abundant, and exists in the same classes as in other cities, and only about one out of three cases of appeal for assistance is deserving of notice. Every conceivable means is employed to leech out aid, and under most plausible stories we have people begging from door to door with sad and pitiful countenances.

HIPPARCHUS.

THE NASHVILLE AFFRAY.

Examination of Hall for the Murder of Mr. Poindexter.

From the Nashville Union, Dec. 1.

The preliminary examination of **Allen A. Hall**, on the charge of murdering **G. G. Poindexter**, was commenced yesterday before Justices **Josiah Ferris**, **P. W. Maxey**, and **John Coltart**. Attorney-General **Bate**, Hon. **Andrew Ewing**, and **John Reid**, Esq., were the Attorneys for the State, and ex-Gov. **Neil S. Brown**, Hon. **E. H. Ewing**, and Judge **John S. Brien**, Attorneys for the defence.

Several witnesses were called for the prosecution. Mr. **Simeon Venable** testified as follows:

I saw the difficulty which occurred on Cherry-street, which resulted in the death of Mr. Poindexter; it was immediately after I had taken breakfast, and I had taken breakfast rather late that morning; I had no watch, and could not say what the hour was; I was returning from the Commercial Hotel, where I had taken breakfast, going up Cherry-street on the pavement that leads by the *News* office; Mr. Poindexter passed me somewhere about Deaderick-street; I don't remember the precise point; he passed me on the right, walking rapidly; as he passed me, he turned his head and spoke to me, saying "Good morning;" I returned his salutation, saying "Good morning, Mr. Poindexter;" that is all that passed between us; the idea of a hostile meeting at that time between him and Mr. Hall did not occur to me, or I should not have been where I was when the occurrence took place; Mr. Poindexter continued, having passed me, to go before me on the pavement; he was going fast—faster than I was, which of course threw him in advance of me; in coming up the street I remember that I casually saw Mr. Poindexter as I might see any other gentleman, going before me on the pavement; but at the time the occurrence took place I was walking thoughtlessly, carelessly, at least so far as concerned Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Hall; the first thing that attracted my attention was a pretty loud exclamation, "stop!" I am satisfied I was not looking at any man at the time that I heard that exclamation, and if I was looking at anything it must have been the pavement; I raised my head, and I remember looking directly in front of me; I saw a man about the door of the *News* office, I think standing pretty much in a line with me; it was that which attracted my attention after hearing the exclamation "stop!" he had a gun in his hands; when the gun fired Mr. Poindexter threw his head forward, bringing his arms before his breast; at that time his umbrella and pistol fell; after that he made violent spasmodic efforts—stepping several times upon the pavement; he did not fall, as I before stated, instantly upon the firing of the gun, nor when the pistol and umbrella fell; in stepping upon the pavement, and making the spasmodic efforts that I have mentioned, he came towards me; I recollect distinctly that I saw his face; I recollect distinctly that I saw his feet move; he fell upon the pavement nearer to me than he was standing when he was shot; in the efforts that he made in his movements after he was shot he moved down the pavement in the direction that I was standing; he did not fall heavily upon the pavement; he sank gradually, coming down, as I remember, upon his right side; when I saw him sinking in that way I approached him, and assisted in carrying him into Mr. Childress' office, when he expired very soon.

Mr. W. C. **Whitthorne** testified that he read **Hall's** card in the *News* while **Poindexter** was present. Witness added:

About the time I finished reading the article, Mr. Poindexter observed to me that it was pretty tight, or pretty severe; I replied that it was; he then said, it makes it necessary for me to take some notice of it, or make some demonstration; I replied I thought it did; said he "How?" I replied, "the when, the where, and the how, are matters of consideration;" he replied to me, "I am going to his office"—then conversation for the moment between us ceased; I finished my breakfast, and turned in my chair, and commenced reading the newspaper; I had been reading it some few moments, when Mr. Poindexter asked me if I was nearly through; I told him I was; he said, "When you are through I want to see you;" I got up then, and he also, and took me by the arm—remarking, "I don't know Mr. Hall; have you any objection to going with me to his office?" I told him I had not; I was going down town any way, to buy an umbrella; I expressed some surprise that he did not know Mr. Hall, and went on to describe him as well as I could; about this time we had come to the steps that lead directly out into the street, when I told him I wanted to go into the hall to see what time it was, as I had to open the house at an early hour; we passed through the hall and came out upon the street; it was raining pretty hard; he raised his umbrella, which was a very small one, and both of our shoulders were getting wet; he remarked he wished he had an overcoat, as his shawl was unhandy; I made some remark about having a good one myself, and not caring for the rain; which he cut short by asking what he ought to do further; he said, "I am debating, for I am pestered in my own mind what I shall do with Mr. Hall when I see him, whether I shall slap him with the open palm of my hand or with my umbrella;" I remarked to him, that if he contemplated anything of that kind, he had better go prepared for what might come after; his reply was: "I have the pistols which were given to me by a gentleman, whose name it is not necessary to mention, yesterday;" by which time, the rain interfering somewhat with our conversation, we had got to the corner of the street near the Post-office, and he remarked, "I want to go to my room—come with me;" we passed over, and as we entered the Post-office building, he requested me to wait in Gen. Anderson's room until he came down; he soon returned, and as he came down he beckoned to me with his umbrella—at least I so understood it; he had left off his shawl, and it is my impression he had changed his coat in that time; we came out upon the street and walked a short distance, and I remarked to him, "Mr. Poindexter, you are excited;" he smiled, and said, "No—Why?" I told him he was walking in the rain with an umbrella in his hand; the rain, however, had somewhat checked—still it was drizzling a little; he said, "It is not much of an umbrella and not much rain," smiling at the remark; but as he raised the umbrella, he asked me—"Suppose I were to meet young John Hall, what am I to do?" I said to him, "That he should not notice Mr. Hall—that he had stated to him he would not;" he then remarked, "I am at a loss what to do, when I shall see Mr. Hall—whether to strike him with my open palm or with the umbrella;" I told him he must be governed by circumstances; he passed on then, walking rather rapidly, to the *News* office door, and my impression is that we both stepped in.

SOUTH CAROLINA NULLIFICATION.

GOV. GIST'S MESSAGE—THE DISUNION RESOLUTIONS.

The following are extracts from the late Message of Gov. **Gist** to the South Carolina Legislature, previously noticed in our dispatches:

Referring to the recent events in Virginia, the Governor says:

"Harper's Ferry is the truthful illustration of the first act in the drama to be performed on a Southern theatre, and if the South does not now unite for defence, we will deserve the execration of posterity, and the blood that has been shed will bear a disgraceful and humiliating record against us. The intention of the North is as clearly evinced by the action of a few, and more especially when that action is ratified and approved by the Press and people of the non-slaveholding States, as if they had sent forth their multitudes in the treasonable and incendiary attack upon the South. Can we, then, any longer talk about moderation, and conservatism, and statesmanship, and still hug the delusive phantom to our breast that all is well, and that the Democratic Party, upon whom we have confidently relied, will work out our salvation by platforms and resolutions? As well might we rely upon a pasteboard bark to protect us from ocean storms.

South Carolina should be careful not to commit herself, directly or indirectly, to any Presidential aspirant, and be forced by party trammels to support a party nominee. An open and undisguised enemy is infinitely preferable to a pretended friend, and we should scorn the alternative of a choice of evils, it being but a poor privilege of a slave to choose a master. We have sunk very low indeed, if our liberties are to depend upon the fortunate selection of a candidate for the Presidency who, on account of his popularity, or his mysterious manner of expressing his opinions, makes himself acceptable to both sections, or what is generally termed available. It is unbecoming a free people to stake their liberties upon the successful jugglery of party politicians and interested office seekers, rather than a bold and determined resolution to maintain them at every hazard.

What then, it may be asked, should South Carolina do in view of the crisis now approaching, (and in my opinion fearfully near,) to save her institutions from destruction, and afford safety and security to her people? Would to God I were able to give a satisfactory answer to this momentous question, and thus be the humble instrument to avert the impending danger; but I must confess my utter inability to point out the path of honor and safety, in the midst of the difficulties that surround us. With a united South our course would be clear and our future glorious; we could enforce equality in the Union, or maintain our independence out of it. If, as I solemnly believe, we can no longer live in peace and harmony in the Union, notwithstanding the associations of the past, and the remembrance of our common triumphs, (being treated as enemies and aliens, rather than brethren of the same family and heirs of the same inheritance, by the North,) we can form a confederacy with ability to protect itself against any enemy, and command the respect and admiration of the world.

This proud position is only to be obtained by a strict adherence to law and duty; and while South Carolina insists on the other States carrying out their constitutional obligations, she should be careful to do her whole duty, and carry out in good faith all her obligations to her sister States and the Federal Government, by discouraging all attempts to evade the laws, under any pretence whatever. While in the Union we should comply with all the laws of Congress until they are pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, or our people are released from their binding obligations by the constituted authorities of the State, and it would be an arrogant assumption on the part of individuals to set up their opinion of the constitutionality of a law as their rule of action.

We should not imitate the example of the North in setting up a "higher law," but retain the proud position we have always occupied, and it will give us self-satisfaction, an approving conscience, and moral power to achieve victory. In preparing for any emergency that may arise, I would respectfully recommend you, at an early period, to take such measures as in your wisdom you may deem proper and expedient to obtain the coöperation of the Southern States in concerted action in defence of our institutions, whenever they may be put in jeopardy by all the departments of the Government passing into the hands of our enemies.

The election of a Black Republican President will settle the question of our safety in the Union, for although the forms of the Constitution may be complied with, its vital principle will be extinguished, and the South must consent to occupy an inferior and degrading position, or seek new safeguards for her future security. Let South Carolina exhaust every means to get the coöperation of the Southern States in this vital and important movement, yielding everything but principle for that purpose, prepared to follow any lead in resistance, but she should never forget that she is a sovereign and an equal, that by her sovereign act she created the relationship of the State that now exists in the Federal Union, and that she has a clear and unquestionable right to resume her position as a sovereign in the family of nations.

THE DISUNION RESOLUTIONS.

In the South Carolina House, Dec. 1, Mr. **Hammond** introduced the following:

Whereas, One **John Brown**, instigated (as it is believed) by the Abolitionists in the so-called Free States of this Confederacy, and countenanced by leading members of the party known as the Republican party—fully cognizant of his plans—has recently attempted to excite a servile insurrection in the States of Virginia and Maryland; and

Whereas, Although not a single slave was seduced to join actually in said insurrection, and the first person murdered in the outbreak by the conspirators was a negro opposing them, yet the said Brown and his few associates were able, from the unprotected condition of the border States of the South, and their unsuspecting feeling of security, to capture a town of two thousand inhabitants, and an armory and arsenal of the United States, and to hold the same for two days; and several peaceful citizens were assassinated; and

Whereas, Although all of the conspirators actually engaged in this attempt have been, it is supposed, killed or captured, and executed, or are to be executed, according to law, after fair trial, it may be reasonably anticipated that others will be instigated to renew, and perhaps to renew frequently, and in stronger gangs, such murderous and treasonable outrages against the peace and safety of the Southern States, and their domestic and political institutions; therefore

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

I. That the defence and secure maintenance of the system of African Slavery, as existing in the South, is a cause common to all the Southern States, and that the burden of it should not rest on the border States alone.

II. That at the call of any border or other Southern State, for a convention of the slaveholding States, the Governor of the State of South Carolina be required to appoint suitable delegates to said convention, who are hereby authorized to pledge this State to furnish her full quota of men and her full contribution of money for the fortification of all the necessary points on the Northern frontiers of the slaveholding States, and the garrisoning and perpetual support of the same.

III. That while considerations of safety and security, obvious and paramount, justify and compel such measures of defence, in view of this incendiary attempt of **John Brown**, and the apparent state of public sentiment in the so-called Free States, this Legislature does not hesitate to declare that this Union is, at best, of doubtful value to the South—would be scarcely an atom in the scale against the perpetual maintenance of our system of African slave labor; and to advise that when the continuance of the said Union endangers or seriously embarrasses that system, that the South should discard said Union at once and for ever.

IV. That the Governor of the State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of all the States of this Confederacy, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

A COMMITTEE OF SAFETY FORMED.

The Columbia *Guardian*, Dec. 2, contains the proceedings of a meeting called in Cheraw, to form a Committee of Safety. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-seven members, be appointed by this meeting, who shall be especially charged with the duty of protecting this community from the approach, even, of Abolition emissaries.

Resolved, That, in order that said Committee may be enabled to act efficiently, they be authorized to take up any suspicious person, not a citizen of this State, and deal with him in such a way as the majority of said Committee may direct,

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND HIS CABINET.

Correspondence upon his Retirement from Office.

Upon the retirement of President PIERCE from public life, his Secretaries addressed him a parting letter, to which he replied with unwonted felicity. The correspondence shows the admirable harmony which subsisted between the members of the late Administration:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1857.

SIR: We are not willing to allow our common relation, as members of your Cabinet, to cease without communicating the sentiments which the retrospect of intimate and long-continued official association has left indelibly impressed on our minds.

We have witnessed, with satisfaction and respect, the untiring devotion to the public service, the ardent zeal for the good of the whole country, the purity of purpose, and the scrupulous observance of Constitutional principle, which have been manifested by you at all times and in all circumstances. As the territory, population, wealth and power of the Union continue to increase, so, in the same proportion, do the cares and responsibility of the administration of its Government. Each successive Presidential period brings with it new events of national importance, and consequent collision of interests or convictions. Ours are institutions of free thought and free speech. Every citizen participates in the conduct of public affairs, and in the scrutiny and judgment of public men. He, therefore, who is highest in place and in functions is, of necessity, peculiarly subject, amid the passions and prejudices of the hour, to encounter blame, when a better understanding of his motives and of his acts would insure commendation. We, who have seen you most, and with the fullest opportunities of appreciation, know well how conscientiously you have discharged the high trust devolved upon you; and we confidently believe that, as time rolls on, the voice of impartial history will ratify our attestation of the integrity and patriotism of your exercise of the Executive power of the United States.

We desire to express our grateful sense of the dignified courtesy and considerate candor which have uniformly marked your deportment towards us, both in the consultations of the Cabinet, and in the business of our respective Departments. This, while it has served to lighten our official labor and facilitate its performance, has efficiently contributed to maintain a unity of administration, few examples of which occur in the annals of the Republic.

With earnest regard and warm wishes for your health and happiness,

We have the honor to be, your sincere friends,

W. L. MARCY,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
JEFF. DAVIS,
J. C. DOBBIN,
R. McCLELLAND,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
C. CUSHING.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your uninterrupted manifestation of personal friendship for me, during the last four years, leaves no occasion for reassurances of your cordial regard, now that we are about to separate.

I participate fully in the gratification which you express in reference to our daily intercourse, happily undisturbed by any element of discord; and I shall ever hold in grateful appreciation the extent to which my most severe and perplexing official labors have been lightened by your unfailing and cheerful coöperation.

It will, I am sure, be an agreeable recollection to us all, that, whatever else the Administration may have done or omitted to do, it has not sought applause by the adoption of temporizing expedients, nor immunity from censure by the negative character of its policy and measures. The violent assaults which it has encountered on the one hand, and the zeal with which it has been defended on the other, are conclusive upon the point that it has been one of positive good or positive evil.

The exercise of the veto power, on sundry occasions involving, in some instances, large pecuniary interests, and in others questions of public policy of a far-reaching character—the discussion, in annual and special messages, of controverted constitutional principles, and of the rights of the States under our system, have undeniably been a fruitful source of complaint and vituperation. These were matters which could alone be determined by my own judgment and conscience, and in the responsibility of which no one could participate.

You may, I think, recur with just pride to the condition of the country during the four years now about to close. It has concededly been a period of general prosperity. Defalcations on the part of Federal officers have been almost entirely unknown. The public Treasury, with more than $20,000,000 constantly on hand, has been free from the touch of fraud or peculation. Long-pending foreign questions have been amicably and advantageously adjusted; valuable additions have been made to our already vast domain, and peace has been maintained with all the nations of the earth, without compromise of right or a stain upon the national honor.

Whatever of credit pertains to the Federal Executive, in accomplishment of these results, is attributable, in great measure, to the fidelity, laborious habits and ability of the heads of the different departments.

In my final retirement from active participation in public affairs, I shall observe the career which awaits you individually with the interest of constant and unabated friendship. Your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Hon. James C. Dobbin, Hon. Robert McClelland, Hon. James Campbell, Hon. Caleb Cushing.

Affairs in Florence.

PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—AMERICANS IN FLORENCE.

The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes:

"I am surprised at the number of Italians I meet who frankly declare that they have not a particle of respect for the authority of the church in which they were born. Some of them go such lengths in their denunciations, that one who wishes to be governed by principles of fairness, is obliged to warn them not to get so far beyond the bounds of moderation as to do violence to religion itself. There are others, who as good Catholics, maintain their fidelity to the purely religious rites of the Church, but at the same time exhibit a spirit of protest which is every way noble and admirable. They love the faith of their fathers, but are able to distinguish between what that requires and the arbitrary exactions of an ecclesiastical authority which has little respect for the rights of the individual intellect. A society of Italians recently organized has taken a large room in one of the best localities in Florence, and meetings for communion and worship are now held three or four evenings every week. I am told that several hundreds sometimes assemble, and the worship is conducted after the somewhat simple style of our Methodist or Quakers. It is said that the interest and the numbers in attendance are increasing. I shall take an early opportunity to visit the place, and whatever may be noticed connected with this movement—so novel and interesting—shall be recorded. Whoever wishes well to Italy, must watch such manifestations as these with uncommon satisfaction.

The number of American visitors now in Florence is quite as large as usual. Reckoning the permanent colonists, the whole number cannot fall much short of three hundred. Mrs. STOWE, the novelist, is established here for the remainder of the Autumn and a portion of the Winter, surrounded by a circle of friends. Mr. STOCKTON, our Minister to Rome, with his family, still remains here. The family of Mr. JAMES E COOLEY, of New-York, at their temporary home in the Frescobaldi Palace, at their weekly *conversazioni*, are dispensing their hospitalities to large numbers of their countrymen, with quiet elegance and dignity. Mr. CHARLES PERKINS, of Boston, is engaged in writing a history of Mediæval Sculpture. Mr. JARVES, of the same city, is making good progress with his work upon the art of painting in the same period. Mr. JARVES' collection of pictures is increasing, and will be ready to be sent to America next year, when his book will be published. The family of Mr. KINNEY, formerly our representative at Turin, continue to reside in Florence, and is the centre of an intelligent circle. As usual, Boston is more largely represented than any other American city, and by persons who do no discredit to that highly civilized community."

DISTURBANCE AT THE GREEN-STREET THEATRE IN ALBANY.—The Albany *Times* mentions a disturbance which occurred in the Green-street Theatre on Monday evening last. A New-York gentleman attempted to procure an *encore* of a song, and was remonstrated with by a special policeman for being too demonstrative. An Albanian defended the course pursued by the gentleman from New-York, and was ordered by the officer to leave the building forthwith. As he did not comply with sufficient celerity, the policeman applied his club with considerable freedom to the head and shoulders of the offender. The New-Yorker attempted to interfere, but was assailed with a knife by a brother of the policeman. Fortunately no serious wounds were inflicted, and the parties eventually left the building of their own accord.

THE WRONG MAN SENT TO STATE PRISON.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, Dec. 5, says: "On the 17th of last month FRANCIS CARRE was tried and convicted in the Quarter Sessions of an outrage to a little girl, nine years of age. The defendant was identified by the child, and there was other circumstantial evidence connecting him with the crime. Judge THOMPSON sentenced him to seven years' solitary and separate confinement, at hard labor, in the Eastern Penitentiary. Within a few days, however, it has been discovered that the *wrong man has been arrested*, and the friends of the accused, who heard of his difficulties only after the sentence, have applied for and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order that the mistake may be rectified, and on Saturday CARRE again made his appearance in the dock, to the astonishment of those who supposed he was working out his long sentence in the Penitentiary. In conversation with CARRE, we learned that he was in the County Prison over six months before his trial. During that time he neglected to inform his friends, owing to the nature of the charge, and being under no apprehension of a conviction, supposing, of course, that he would not be identified by the witnesses. He was therefore brought to trial without witnesses in his behalf, and the conviction was like a thunder-clap; he became reckless, and allowed the sentence to be passed without urging any objection. His case will be disposed of during the coming week."

ROBBERY OF THE SHAWNEE INDIANS.—The St. Louis papers report the arrest of one G. W. WELLS, for having robbed the safe of one DONALDSON, in Chillicothe, Kansas, of $8,000 belonging to the Shawnee Nation. He was captured and taken to St. Louis, and thence to the Nation for trial. WELLS has always stood high in Westport, and in the Nation, where he had numerous friends and acquaintances. He was educated in Ohio, and while in that State enjoyed the confidence of everybody who had opportunities to know him.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Alfred Kelly, a prominent citizen of Ohio, died at Columbus, Dec. 1. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says he became a member of the Legislature of Ohio shortly after arriving at twenty-one years of age, and served in that body with great distinction during several of the most trying epochs in the legislative history of the State. He was an early and constant friend of common school education. He was an efficient advocate of the plan to connect the Ohio river and the Lakes by Canal navigation. He was one of the acting Commissioners in the construction of the first canal, and thoroughly identified with the policy which controlled the work, and with the work itself.

The Omaha (N. T.) *Republican* announces the death of Hon. Fenner Ferguson, late Delegate in Congress from Nebraska. Judge Ferguson was a native of this State. In early life he removed to Michigan, and settled in the town of Albion, in the practice of his profession. While a resident there he was chosen to the Legislature for one term. In 1854, upon the passage of the Nebraska bill, he received from President Pierce the appointment of Chief-Justice of Nebraska, and removed thither with his family in the Autumn of the year, locating at Bellevue. He was the Delegate from Nebraska during the last Congress, having been chosen in August, 1857. His seat was contested by B. B. Chapman, but without success, the House deciding in favor of Judge Ferguson.

De-jih-non-ka-wah-hoh, an exile from the Buffalo Reservation, writes to the Buffalo *Express*, from the Cattaraugus Reservation, announcing the death of John Jemison, in consequence of injuries received while at work among saw-logs. Mr. Jemison was a decendent of the noted "white woman," Mary Jemison, and at one time had quite a large property. The political agitation in 1838, among his people, deprived him of all. One of his sons was a physician and a graduate of the Fairfield Medical College. He entered the naval service, and died in the Mediterranean.

Alfred Kelley died at Columbus, O., on the 1st inst., aged 71 years. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Cleveland in 1809 or 1810, and in the latter year was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas as attorney. He has long been prominent in prosecuting the public works of the State, having been acting Commissioner for the construction of the Ohio Canal, and President on the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway, and of the Lake Shore Road from Cleveland to Erie. Mr. Kelley has also acted as Fund Commissioner of the State, and as a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Josiah F. Caldwell, the last survivor of the children of Rev. James Caldwell, a revolutionary patriot, died recently at Washington, in his 86th year, having been born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 21, 1774. Mr. Caldwell's mother was shot by British soldiers in 1780, at Connecticut Farm, while she was engaged with her children in prayer.

Asa A. Gore, Nsq., of Preston, Ct., died in that town on the 1st inst., at the age of 81 years and 5 months. He was the last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre, having been carried away, when a child, in his mother's arms. His father and all his relations but his mother, were killed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mayor of Charlestown, Mass., visited Mystic Pond on Friday, for the purpose of making examinations in regard to the feasibility of obtaining a supply of water for the use of that city. Mystic Pond has an area of 230 acres and a depth of 70 feet, and its distance from City-square is six and a half miles. It is proposed to take the water of the pond at a short distance from it, where works are to be established to raise it to the required height, into a reservoir on Walnut Hill, from whence it may be distributed, with a head of nearly 140 feet, to the Cities of Charlestown and Chelsea.

The Sophomore class at Brown University has revived the custom of wearing the Oxford hat. It has been several times adopted at Cambridge; the last time by the class of 1855. But before two weeks had elapsed, in the last case, the hats ceased to make their appearance in public. They are now only worn by those students to whom parts are assigned on Commencement day, and by the President of the College on Commencement and exhibition days.

A young lady 19 years of age stopped at the Willis House, in Springfield, O., a week ago. She stated that she had been in a Montreal nunnery for 16 years, and that had she remained two weeks longer she would have been obliged to take the black veil. Some Baptist friends in Montreal furnished her with funds sufficient to enable, her to reach Dayton, whither she was going.

A sea captain of Frankfort, Me., while at one of the English West India Islands, took a colored boy home with him to educate, at the urgent request of his parents. In the captain's absence from home, the boy has remained with his family at Frankfort. Some of the good people of the town became impressed with the idea that the boy was a slave, and without any very extended investigations, put him on the Underground Railroad and ran him off to Canada.

The long pending suit between the City of Boston and the Chauncey-street Church has been decided against the city, and the Church recovers $20,000 damages. Several years since the city laid out Chauncey-place as a street, and took land belonging to the Church Society, refusing to pay any damages, on the ground that by law the Society was not entitled to any. The Courts decide otherwise.

The snow-storm of Saturday was very severe in the vicinity of Boston. The brig *Holton*, Capt. Macomber, of and from Bangor for Boston, went ashore on Deer Island about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The crew were safely landed during the forenoon.

A dignitary of the Spanish Church has published in the *Epoca* an appeal to the Government to establish the Papal authority, and to coöperate with France and Austria for the subjection of heretical England.

Rev. James Peeler, of Tallahassee, Fla., has invented a plow of which he has sold the patent right in twelve States, realizing therefor $251,000. He has given away of this sum $200,000 for church purposes.

Benj. Spaulding, of Danielsonville, Conn., has been fined for keeping open shop on Sunday, and has such faith in his perfect right to do so that he appeals from the decision of the Justice.

The official call for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National American Party, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, to take place in Philadelphia, December 21, has been issued.

The walls of the Exchange Mills, in Rochester gave way a day or two since under the pressure of a large quantity of wheat stored within it. Much of the grain was of course wasted.

The High Court of Errors in Mississippi has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Mississippi Levee law, concerning which there was much angry dispute.

All the dry-goods stores in Detroit are to be closed, during the Winter months, by mutual agreement, at 7 P. M.

Both branches of the City Council of Roxbury, Mass., have voted to purchase a bust of Warren, at an expense of $300.

Troy is infested with rascals, who amuse themselves with throwing vitroil on ladies' dresses.

Mr. Douglas in Ohio.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, Dec. 2.

Yesterday delegates to the Charleston Convention were elected in every Congressional District in the State. So far as the reports have reached us, *she is Douglas all over*. The Cleveland District, where the Administration opposition to "DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty" were most strongly concentrated, where Douglas men have been beheaded and anti-Douglas men appointed, where an Administration paper has been started, and the Administration patronage squandered by unprincipled and unscrupulous officials to put down popular sentiment, yesterday, in full Convention, *unanimously* elected Hon. H. B. PAYNE, who headed the anti-Lecompton movement in the State, and J. W. GRAY, Mr. BUCHANAN's beheaded Postmaster, as Douglas delegates to Charleston.

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: "The Overland Mail, with California dates to the 11th ult., inclusive, arrived at Warsaw, Mo., yesterday, twenty days out, and will be in this evening. It brings seven passengers.

Warsaw, from which this intelligence reached us, is fifty miles beyond Syracuse, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad. It is the first station upon the new Telegraph Line now being built with a view of meeting, at some time, the line coming east from San Francisco, and bringing that city, from its present far distant location, within speaking distance of St. Louis. Two hundred and eighteen miles of wire are now up on this side, and one hundred and seventy miles on the coast of the Pacific. To complete the great distance still intervening, Congress will probably be applied to this Winter, and that body will, in all likelyhood, return a refusal to the application. In that event the Company will proceed to do the work themselves, which, fortunately, they can accomplish. Nearly every line on the American Continent, not excepting the fragments of lines in California, are now, according to the late consolidation charter, obtained from the Legislature of New-Jersey, united in one interest, and under one management. Telegraph building does not cost much, have heavy means within themselves, and have a much greater business and a better paying tariff of prices from the public and newspaper press, than have ever been realized before in the history of telegraphing in the United States. The Company, our readers therefore will see, are luckily independent of a churlish Congress, and well able to complete this great enterprise without any aid whatever from Government.

AN IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION—A characteristic anecdote of Stephenson and Brunel is now current. Brunel was complaining to Stephenson that his (Brunel's) contractors were never satisfied and always quarreling with him. Stephenson returned that Brunel kept his contractors too much to the letter of their agreements, even when they had an equitable right to the modification of these agreements. Brunel still persisted that his view of the case was the right one. Stephenson answering that Brunel suspected people too much, the latter engineer replied, "I suspect all men to be rogues till I find them to be honest men." "For my part," returned Stephenson, "I take all men to be honest till I find them to be rogues." "Ah! then, we never shall agree," quoth Brunel. "Never," said Stephenson.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court, Dec. 5—Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—LIGHT—LOOKOUT.

Simon Banks vs. *The Steamboat Metropolis.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Golden Rule* to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the steamboat and the schooner, which occurred on the night of Aug. 12, 1858, in the Sound, near Faulkland Island, by which the schooner was sunk with all her cargo. The questions at issue were, among others, as to whether the steamer kept a proper lookout, and whether the schooner had a proper light set.

Held by the Court—That the light on the sloop was proper, and was actually seen from the steamer in time for her to have avoided the collision, if the precautions incumbent on her to employ on such occasions had been taken.

That the speed of the steamer, which was about sixteen miles an hour, was not checked until the sloop was too near to be avoided.

That therefore the collision was occasioned by the fault of the steamer, and she must be held responsible therefor.

Decree for libelants, with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimants, Mr. Cutting.

EXCEPTIONS—DAMAGES—INTEREST—MUTUAL FAULT.

George W. Christopher et al. vs. *The Ferry-boat Transit.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The action was brought to recover damages occasioned to the pilot-boat *Washington* by a collision with the *Transit*. The Court decided it to be a case of mutual fault, and directed an apportionment of the damages. The Commissioner to whom the question of damages was referred reported the sum of $2,351 41 due to the libelants, to which the claimants excepted.

Held by the Court—That the exceptions must be allowed, and the report be referred back to the Commissioner for reëxamination.

That on such reference clear proof must be given of the actual value of the schooner at the time the collision occurred.

That the Commissioner shall distinguish between repairs put upon the schooner for her general betterment and those necessary to restore her to her value at the time of the collision.

That no allowance be made for deterioration of the schooner except upon satisfactory proofs showing her condition and worth when the collision occurred.

That for demurrage must be allowed only time necessary to replace her in the condition in which she was at the time of the collision.

That interest on the damages is not to be allowed, the case being one of mutual tort, it being plainly inferable that this was in the mind of the Court in deciding the case on the merits, as each party was decreed to pay his own costs.

For libelants, Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimants, Mr. Silliman.

COLLISION AT THE DOCK.

Nathaniel Briggs et al. vs. *The brig Adeline Sprague.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the barge *Cherokee*, to recover for injuries alleged to have been inflicted upon her by the brig. The libelants alleged that the barge was lying at the end of a pier at the foot of Delancy-street, East River, and that the brig was hauled along side of her to get around the end of the pier, so that the brig's anchor was driven into the barge's side and sank her.

The claimants allege that the brig was hauled up opposite the end of the pier, and that the barge came in between her and a schooner and inflicted injuries on herself, and that the brig was not hauled after the barge came there.

Held by the Court—That the brig was rightfully in that position, and that the injuries to the barge were occasioned by her own act in assuming the position that she did.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

SMUGGLING.

The United States vs. *One Parcel marked D. Forteza, containing Diamonds, &c.*—This was a libel of information filed to forfeit the goods, as intended to be smuggled by the claimant on board the ——

The goods were found concealed upon the person of the claimant.

Decree for the United States, forfeiting the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimant, Mr. Craig.

Practice in Surrogate's Court.

SETTLEMENT OF EXECUTORS' AND GUARDIANS' ACCOUNTS.

David Banks, Jr. vs. *Thomas C. Taylor et al.*—This case came before the Supreme Court at the last General Term, held by Justices Roosevelt, Sutherland and Ingraham, on an appeal from a decree made by the Surrogate in the final settlement of accounts rendered by the defendants. The facts of the case were reported in the TIMES at the time, when the argument was pending.

Several questions were embraced on the appeal, but the principal point was whether accounts filed by defendants as "guardians," were properly passed on and allowed by the Surrogate; or whether his jurisdiction was confined, under the circumstances of the case, to the accounts which they submitted in their capacity as administrators. It appeared that the petition presented to the Surrogate by the defendants was confined to their character as administrators. It made no allusion to any guardianship for the children or either of them. It simply "stated that letters of administration on the estate of David Crocker, deceased, were granted to your petitioners on the twenty-third day of May, 1838," and that the petitioners were desirous of rendering a final account of all their proceedings to the Surrogate of the County of New-York, by whom your petitioners were appointed," and prayed that a citation might issue "to all persons interested in the estate of the deceased to attend a final settlement of the account of their proceeding." And, the citation so issued at the instance of the petitioners, and served on Mr. Banks, the appellant, required all persons interested in the estate (Mr. Banks being one) to appear before the Surrogate, at the time and place specified, "then and there to attend the final settlement of account of the proceedings of Eliza C. Crocker and Thomas C. Taylor as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased."

No amendment was subsequently made enlarging the subject or object of the petition as originally presented, and no averment even of any guardianship, except in the production of the letter of guardianship, to show who were entitled to represent the infant next of kin as such on the taking of the accounts of the administrators. On the contrary, the title of the proceedings, many times repeated, from the original petition to the final decree, was uniformly "In the matter of the final accounting of Eliza C. Crocker, Administratrix, and Thomas C. Taylor, Administrator, of David Crocker, deceased."

The opinion of the Court, rendered by Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT, has now been filed, deciding the case in favor of the appellant, as to the point above mentioned. The Court hold that upon the petition and citation above described, the order of the Surrogate allowing the guardianship accounts was *coram non judice*, and void. The clause should be, in the opinion of the Court, stricken out; as, although void, it might, if allowed to continue in the decree, create embarrassment. The Court therefore order that, if the parties consent, the decree of the Surrogate be modified by striking out the last clause but one, relating to the guardianship accounts, and in other respects affirmed, without costs; otherwise the case is referred back to the Surrogate to separate the accounts of the guardian from those of the administrators, and to pass only on the latter.

General Sessions.

THE DECEMBER GRAND JURY—RECORDER BARNARD'S CHARGE ON THE ELECTION LAW.

The December Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, with a large Calendar. The following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Inquest on the numerous cases yet waiting for indictment:

WILLIAM HABERSHAW, Foreman.

William Adams,
John Buckley, Jr.,
William Edgar,
William Grayson,
Robert S. Haywood,
Albert H. Marshall,
Alex. A. Ogsbury,
Nathaniel Prime,
Samuel Bradhurst,
William Y. Clark,
Frederick B. Elliott,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas C. Ladd,
James Nash,
George D. Phelps,
Oliver B. Tweedy.

The Grand Inquest having been sworn by the usual oath, the Recorder delivered his charge. After referring it to a consideration of the points prescribed by the Statute, the usury liquor, extortion, lottery and election laws, he proceeded to say, in connection with the election law, that the purpose of it was to prevent the expenditure of money by candidates for offices, in any way that could be considered bribery. Of late years the use of money has become so enormous an abuse that if it be not immediately stopped, elections in this City will be a mere farce, and a farce of the most ridiculous description. It is a well-known fact that nobody can now run for office without being called upon to expend all the money that he is supposed to have, and all the money that his friends may be disposed to raise for him. It is probable, said the Recorder, that to-morrow, being election-day, and an election day of unusual importance, the police, acting efficiently, will arrest many persons who are using money to obtain votes illegally. If such persons, Gentlemen, should be brought before you, it will be your duty to indict them, as it will be my duty to deal with them with the utmost severity of the law if they are convicted in this Court.

John Mannery, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing $250 from the cabin of the sloop *Cabot*, was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Edward McWilliams was convicted of assault, with intent to kill, and was remanded for sentence.

Michael Fitzpatrick, tried for assault and battery, with intent to kill, was convicted of assault, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Several minor cases were then disposed of, and the Court adjourned till Wednesday.

Injunction on Sale of Securities.

John T. Brinton, sequestrator, &c., of the Safeguard Insurance Company vs. *Freeman Wood et al.*—This case came up before Justice HOFFMAN at the Special Term of the Superior Court a few days since, on an order that defendants show cause why an injunction granted against them, enjoining them from selling certain collateral securities held by them, should not be made perpetual. The following is the opinion of the Court, in which the facts are stated:

HOFFMAN, J.—The case, on the defendants' own showing, is an account adjusted between them and the Company, by which it is found indebted to them in the sum of $14,995 93. For this amount they have received transfers of securities in amount over $106,000. Such a circumstance, unexplained, would raise a violent presumption of fraud in the whole concern. It is met by statements that these securities are not probably of sufficient value to pay the demands.

Yet in January, 1859, Keeler, then President, pre- [illegible] Comptroller of New- [illegible] embracing many of [illegible] that they were owned [illegible] orth $140,000, and were, it [illegible] liens. It is impossible, under such circumstances, to allow a wholesale disposition of these securities, which must result in a ruinous sacrifice. On the other hand, the defendants should be allowed to collect such securities as may be available, either by suit or voluntary payment, giving security if required to account for the avails. Another course would be proper, but for some difficulties growing out of the position of the plaintiff. Unless he should be appointed Receiver by this Court, I cannot order the securities to be placed in his hands, in giving security to pay the defendants what may be due them. His right to sue in our tribunals, and eventually to obtain a judgment, is different from a position as an officer appointed provisionally to protect the property. He must be an officer of this Court for such purposes. Whether he can ultimately sustain this suit is a point I do not now pass upon. (17 Howard. U. S. Rep., 327.) I am not prepared to say that as to a defendant here, and property here, he cannot.

All that can now be done, as I think, is to retain the injunction, but with a provision allowing the defendants to apply, whenever so advised, for leave to collect, receive or sue for any specified security of their assignee; or for leave to pay off prior liens and incumbrances, or any of them, or to compromise the same. They may also have liberty to apply for power to select any designated number of such securities, and to proceed to the collection thereof, giving security to abide the order of the Court respecting the same, or the award of the same, and surrendering the residue to such person as may be appointed to receive the same. The order to be settled on two days' notice. No cost of this motion to either party.

Charles V. Emerson for plaintiff; J. S. Slausson for defendant.

Action for Slander.

WESTCHESTER NEIGHBORS AND THEIR COWS.

Harvey Sniffen vs. *Robert McNiel.*—This was an action for slander and malicious prosecution. The parties are neighbors in Westchester, the one having a yard and barn, and the other having cows. Now, it so happened, as appeared from the papers and proceedings in the case, that the cows of the one—the defendant—were mischievous, and got into the yard of the other—the plaintiff;—that the plaintiff was away from home, and his wife, being much annoyed by the cows, had them driven into a barn or out-house, and there confined; that the defendant then went before a Justice of the Peace in the town of Rye, who forthwith issued a search warrant, on the oath of the defendant, by authority of which the Sheriff searched the plaintiff's premises. The plaintiff says the cows were not found in his possession, and defendant says they were. The plaintiff alleges that he attended the hearing before the Justice and the complaint against him was dismissed. The defendant says he directed that no further action should be taken in the premises.

The plaintiff alleges that subsequently the defendant circulated in all the region round about that he, the plaintiff, had stolen two of the defendant's cows, and demands that the defendant be compelled to pay him the value of his lost reputation.

The defendant denies that he is guilty as charged, and asks to be excused from cash payments.

The case was tried before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict of $450 for plaintiff.

Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham for plaintiff; James E. Beers for defendant.

Relief of an Alleged Shoplifter.

The People vs. *Sarah Stuart et. al.*—This was a *certiorari* and a *habeas corpus* to obtain the papers upon which the defendant was committed, for review, and to have the body of the prisoner brought into Court.

It appears that the prisoner was in a store in Canal street, with a woman named Stanly, who stole fifteen yards of silk, and was arrested for the offence, together with the prisoner, who was supposed to be an accomplice. They were both committed by Justice Welsh on the charge of shoplifting, and this proceeding was for the relief of the prisoner, who is alleged to be innocent. The matter was brought before Justice Clerke, at Chambers, who refused to hear it, stating that the business of the Court should not be interrupted by such motions. Counsel for the prisoner said his client's interests were of as much importance as the dollars and cents of civil litigants, who claimed the exclusive use of the Court at Chambers,—that liberty was of more account than silver and gold.

The Court, however, postponed the matter until Wednesday.

Charles S. Spencer for prisoner: Mr. Sedgwick for the State.

Suit for Malicious Prosecution.

Thomas Brennan vs. *Elbridge Maltby, E. P. Maltby, and John Anderson.*—The plaintiff in this case was formerly a merchant tailor in Canal-street, but is now a lawyer. The defendants are wholesale dealers in cloths, in Barclay-street. It appears from the testimony produced on the trial, that in 1855 the plaintiff purchased cloths of the defendants, and obtained credit therefor, to the amount of about $180. The plaintiff is alleged to have obtained such credit by false representation, and the defendant swore that he stated to them that he owned a house in Greenwich-street, near Laight, worth $10,000, of which he promised to show them the deed the next day; that they went to his place several times to see it, but that he always had some excuse for not showing it, and never did exhibit such deed; that they went to other parties and learned that he did not own the house as stated. They afterwards had the plaintiff arrested on a charge of false pretences, which charge the plaintiff testified was dismissed by Judge Connolly. The plaintiff also denies that he ever made such representations as alleged by the defendant.

The case was tried in the Superior Court before Justice PIERREPONT, and is still on.

R. R. Dyett for plaintiff.

The Accessory Transit Company Troubles.

MOTION FOR OPEN COMMISSION DENIED.

Murray, Receiver, &c., vs. *Vanderbilt.*—This motion, and the nature of the action, has been several times reported in the TIMES. Justice JAMES now denied the motion for the open commission to California and Nicaragua, made by the defendant.

Wm. M. Evarts for the motion; John Sherwood and Henry A. Cram opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

DAVIES, J.—*Dow* vs. *Webster*.—Motion to discharge attachment discharged, with $10 costs.

Finke vs. *Robbins et al.*—Order granted, changing place of trial.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Werkamp* vs. *Willett*.—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Bostwick vs. *Berger*.—Report of Referee confirmed as modified in opinion.

Houston vs. *Van Pelt*.—Motion for leave to answer granted on payment of $10, costs of motion.

Suspension of Opinion Requested.

Mr. Nesbitt, referred to in our report of the case of Waters *vs.* Nesbitt, published yesterday, desires us to say that he asks a suspension of opinion on the part of the public in respect to the case until it shall have been adjudicated.

ARTICLES OF DIET.—The useful articles of diet are numerous, and the commonest we have. As to the quantity required, the prize-fighter, who requires most, has thirty-six ounces per day, besides the innutritious portion which everybody swallows at every meal. For women, twenty ounces may suffice, though a larger allowance is better. Healthy working men ought to have from twenty-five to thirty ounces. The greatest amount of nourishment of both kinds is contained in flour, meat, potatoes and peas; milk, cheese, rice, and other grains, and sugar; while tea, coffee, and cocoa are of great value in their way. Such are the materials; but they may be so treated in the cooking as to waste what is most valuable, and preserve what is of the least consequence. It is possible to manage the making of a stew, so as to wash away the best qualities of the meat, and leave the vegetables hard, and drain away the thickening, causing a predominant taste of smoke and salt. When Miss Nightingale and her assistants undertook to cook in the Eastern Hospitals, they made a pint of thick arrowroot from one ounce of the powder, while in the general kitchen it took two ounces to make a pint of thin arrowroot. It was the proper boiling of the water that made the difference here. Again, two ounces of rice were saved on every four puddings, when the nurse made the puddings. Such incidents show that it is not enough to have the best materials for nourishment; they must be husbanded in the preparation. It seems probable that, by sensible conduct all around, everybody might command enough of the best material for food; and it is certain that a very small proportion of the wives of Englishmen know how to do justice to the food they buy.—*Harriet Martineau in Once a Week.*

THE MEDITERRANEAN SHORE.—As the lofties point is surmounted, a valley, with fields and homesteads, opens on the view, and ridges upon ridges of mountains—the furthest summits swathed in snow—cut clear and cold against the sky, or melt away into the misty distance. Here horses are changed and passports demanded at a tiny sheltered hamlet, with blacksmith's forge, gendarmerie, humble auberge, and murmuring mountain, so suggestive of Provengal Summer heat, trickling into its ample stone basin under a clump of hardwood trees; flocks of goats browsing on the short grass of the heights, once more covered by the hoary olive. Yet a few acclivities and declivities, and evening closed in as the fine sinewy steeds launched out cheerily at a good trot on a level road. Through Cannes, with its extraordinary patois, its villas, white-walled gardens, and neat English church, by rows of trees where myriads of glow-worms spangled the banks beneath; then skirting the sea, breaking with a hollow echoing sound in masses of surf on the shore, and looking gray and ghastly in the dim twilight; past Antibes with its gleaming Pharos on a jutting out headland, and there greeted our weary eyes, though only to vanish again, the distant lights of Nice twinkling above an expanse of leaden-like water.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

OLD MONASTIC LANDS IN ENGLAND.—This very day the broad acres of England bear the impress stamped upon them by their former monastic possessors. The meadow, the field, the well-stocked mill stream, the capacious barn, the grass more soft and luxuriant, the landscape more civilized, show the footsteps of these earliest of scientific farmers, who labored, prayed and learned with a vigor and earnestness never outdone. Scholars, gentlemen, clergy, all in one, they exchanged the manual for the mattock, and wrought with hearty good-will at the stubborn clod or no less stubborn village serf. If he grew rich, it was no more than what John Wesley predicated of his followers. "Godliness is gain" applies equally to a brotherhood of monks as of Methodism. It was the law of necessity that from being poor the monk should grow rich; that his riches should be envied; that Naboth's vineyard should bring upon him the envy of the stronger. The vicissitudes and struggles of such a house cannot fail to be interesting; they cannot be without their worth as illustrating a main element of modern society.—*London Times.*

THE BRUTE WORLD, A MYSTERY.—Apropos of a "little Blenheim cocker," whose "moral tack was most amazing," and his liking and dislikings "really almost unerring," Mr. Carlyle (apparently his owner) has these remarks: "On the whole, there is more in this universe than our philosophy has dreamt of. A dog's instinct is a voice of nature too; and further, it has never blabbed itself away in idle jargon and hypothesis, but always adhered to the practical, and grown in silence by continual communion with fact." We do the animals injustice. Their body resembles our body, Buffon says, with its four limbs, with its spinal marrow, main organs in the head, and so forth; but have they not a kind of soul, equally to the rude draught and imperfect imitation of ours? It is a strange, an almost solemn and pathetic thing, to see an intelligence imprisoned in that dumb, rude form, struggling to express itself out of that, even as we do out of our imprisonment, and succeed very imperfectly.—*Bentley's Miscellany*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 66 bbls. Ashes, 36,014 bbls. Flour, 51,895 bush. Wheat, 7,091 bush. Corn, 398 bush. Rye, 18,874 bush. Barley, 39,400 bush. Oats, 3,202 pkgs. Provisions, and 183 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and 40 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ℔ bbl.

COFFEE—Sales have been made of 350 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; and 120 bags Rio, at 11½c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. We have heard of sales of 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
Middling	11	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12⅜	12⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to day, for State and Western Flour. The demand for home use has been moderate. The inquiry from shippers has been good, though not general, nor at rates satisfactory to the principal holders. Speculators have not manifested much disppoition to purchase. Hence, transactions have been restricted, though prices have been sustained, and for superfine and extra State higher figures were claimed. We have heard of sales of 14,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, extra State at $5 30@$5 40, chiefly at $5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 55@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is selling slowly, including inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 40 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey, $4 25 for Baltimore, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Further large sales of Raisins, (12,000 to 15,000 boxes,) here and to arrive, were made to-day to speculators at very full prices, the general asking rates at the close being $2 40@$2 45 for Bunch, and $2 55@$2 60 for Layer, ℔ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and depressed. Shippers are disposed to buy, but not to pay asking prices. Millers are purchasing reservedly. Sales have been made of 6,000 bushels, including fair white Western at $1 43; very common red Western (Winter) at $1 25; good white Southern at $1 45; and very good red do. at $1 37 ℔ bushel. Sales were also reported of five or six boat-loads of Spring at $1 24@$1 25 for choice Milwaukee Club, and $1 18 for prime Chicago ℔ bushel; but the reports of these transactions could not be authenticated. Corn has been moderately inquired for at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 14,500 bushels, at 80c.@88c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 93c.@95c. for old do. and do.; 88c.@91c. for new White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in demand at 88c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Barley has been less active, yet steady in prices. Sales 12,500 bushels, including State at 70c.@80c., and Canada East at 75c. ℔ bushel. Oats attract considerable attention, including Canada at 45½c.@46c.; Western, at 45c.@46c., State, at 45½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@43c.; and Southern, at 40c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 1,000 bales North River at full prices.

HOPS—Are in demand and are quoted firm, including New at 12c.@18c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Has been quiet at old figures.

LEAD—Has attracted less attention, yet prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots of new crop New-Orleans at 51c.@52c.; Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c.; and Clayed Cuba at 23½c.@24c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet, to-day, at former prices. Spirits Turpentine has been inquired for at 44c. for rejected; 44½c. for merchantable, and 45c. for shipping lots, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been in moderate request, chiefly at 55c.@56c. ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, mainly for future delivery, and sales have been reported of 4,600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 25@$16 50 for Mess, here; $16 50 for Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller, part in the first quarter of the ensuing year; and $11 50 for Prime, here, ℔ bbl. The sales of Bacon include 200 boxes long-ribbed City Middles, deliverable during the remaining portion of the current month, at 9¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is salable and steady. The transactions comprise 320 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c. for common to very choice, ℔ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales 400 bbls., at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 87@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet at from 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 37½, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been confined to 140 hhds. Cuba, mainly at 7c.@7¼c.; and 25 hhds. English Island on terms not ascertained.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of small lots, at 27c. ℔ gallon—the general asking price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ ℔.; 4,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 30s.; 100 pkgs. Lard, at 22s. 6d.; and 25 hhds. Tallow, at 20s. For London, 150 tcs. Beef, on private terms; and 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For Glasgow, by the *City of Manchester*, 54 bales Sea Island Cotton, at ⅜d. ℔ ℔.; 2,000 boxes Cheese and 10 tons of Oil, at 60s.; 100 tcs. Lard do., at 40s.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 8s.; and 25 tcs. do., at 9s. For Antwerp, 100 casks Ashes, at 27s. 6d.; 400 bales Cotton, at ¾c.; 700 kegs Nails, at 25c.; and 400 casks Rice, at 30s.

FURS.

310 CANAL-ST. 310
LADIES' FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.
Victorines, a full prime fur, $12 50.
Victorines, in dark colored fur, $14 50.
Mink Muffs, from $12 50 up.
Mink Half Capes, from $22 up.
Mink Large Capes, from $85 up.
My Furs are warranted genuine, and as represented.
JOHN J. BENSON.
Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

LADIES' FURS.
WARNOCK & CO.,
NO. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Invite attention to their select and beautiful display of
LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS;
Comprising every desirable species, and manufactured in the most perfect and tasty manner.

339 FURS! FURS! FURS! 339
Unprecedented attraction.
GREAT BARGAINS!
The entire elegant stock of the
RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY,
to be sold at retail,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Stock valued at $150,000.
AT NO. 339 BROADWAY,
between Worth and Franklin sts.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine the stock.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c., which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION OF RICH SILKS.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 5.
50 pieces New Styles, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 50.
50 pieces 75c. per yard, reduced from $1 25.
100 pieces 5s. per yard, reduced from $1 00.
75 pieces at 4s. and 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
Ladies will please look at these silks before purchasing elsewhere.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
HAVE ADDED TO THEIR STOCK OF SILKS
50 more pieces of those splendid quality FOULARD SILKS, at 5s., reduced from $1 and 10s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 5,
A full assortment of colors in those FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard, worth 6s. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
A rare opportunity is now offered to purchasers
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We have just added to our stock 100 pieces FULL CHINTZ FIGURES ALL-WOOL DELAINE, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, reduced from 4s. and 5s.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!
NO. 691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have this day opened 500 dozen French Kid Gloves at 5s. per pair, equal to Bajou's best make, and never sold less than 7s. We respectfully call the attention of ladies to these gloves, as they are of superior quality and the most decided bargains ever offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Are now offering, at very low prices,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Curtain materials, damasks, satin de laines, reps a travers, also superior German and English worsted and cotton curtain materials, moreens, lace curtains, draperies, tassels, loops and bands.
GILT AND BRONZE CORNICES,
In great variety, commencing at 37½ cents.
GOLD LEAF WINDOW SHADES,
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
At reduced prices.

RICH SILKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Including the latest Paris novelties in
FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS,
RECEIVED PER STEAMERS.
Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Full assortment of JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
NEWEST PATTERNS
IN
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS,
and medallions; also, three-ply, ingrain, stair and
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
RODS, &c., &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their entire stock of
SHAWLS
at great bargains.
CANAL, corner of Mercer

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on Monday, Dec. 5, an immense stock of
M. DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS,
and Stuff Goods, &c., &c., suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in Dress Patterns, and sold at a separate counter.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS,
IN VELVET AND CLOTH.
A large and elegant assortment,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner Mercer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wishing to clear out their FALL and WINTER SILKS, have
AGAIN REDUCED THE PRICES,
And now offer some of the greatest bargains to be found anywhere.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS of very superior make, and FIGURED BLACK SILKS of various styles.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE 279
OF
281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, 281
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
283 CUMMING, SIMPSON, & ARMSTRONG, Broadway. 283

MERINOES! PRINTED MERINOES!!
OTTOMANS, OTTOMAN VELOURS, POPLINS,
REAL IRISH POPLINS,
in great variety. Also,
An immense assortment of
PRINTED DE LAINES, at nearly half-price.
LE BOUTILLIER BRO.,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Having determined to dispose of considerable of their stock before stock-taking on Jan. 1, will offer for the next 30 days:
POINT A'GUILLE SETS,
POINT A'GUILLE COLLARS,
BLACK THREAD SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS,
BLACK THREAD CAPES, &c., &c.,
at 25 per cent reduction from usual prices.
EMBROIDERED SETS,
MEDALLION SETS,
INSERTION SETS,
EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
of new and beautiful designs, at the same reduction.
THEIR STOCK OF RICH LACES IS UNSURPASSED, being imported expressly for the best City retail trade.
The attention of purchasers is earnestly requested.

BRUSSELS LACES.—JUST RECEIVED, A large and choice assortment of Point l'Aquille, Point Applique, Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.; Black Thread and French Veils, Barbes and Coiffures, Paris Embroidered Collars and Cuffs, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. Also, Made-up Lace Goods, Infants' Caps and Illusion Goods, in entirely new designs, all of which we are offering at prices which cannot fail to please.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS are now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Impervious to water, hot or cold. GOODYEAR'S India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 38 John-st. Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—THE LARGEST stock of Fall and Winter Hosiery and Undergarments, French Kid, 80c.; ladies' and misses' Gauntlets, misses' Kid Gloves, Cloth and Worsted Gaiters, Alexandre's Gloves, Worsted and Yarns. No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. N. B.—East side—The Red Stocking.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.—FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be sold at reduced prices; also, some damaged broadcloths, satinets, pilot and beaver cloths, cassimeres, blankets, flannels, Coburg cloths, alpacas, &c., slightly imperfect, and for sale by
WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Wife's Secret—Bonnie Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Soldier's Daughter—Americans in Paris.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—The Somnambulist—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Faust—Handsome Jack.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street —Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Thirty-sixth Congress assembled at Washington at noon yesterday, to hold its first session. From the Senate several of the leading members were noted as absentees, while in the House the numbers were remarkably full, two hundred and thirty-one members answering to their names at the roll-call. At the stroke of noon Vice-President **Breckinridge** assumed his chair in the Senate. After the close of the usual preliminary formulas Mr. **Mason** offered a resolution of inquiry into the Harper's Ferry tragedy—proposing to investigate the origin of the movement, the numbers implicated in it, the source from which money and the munitions of war were derived; and also to ascertain what legislation may be required to prevent similar outbreaks in future. He proposed to call up this resolve to-day. Senator **Trumbull**, of Illinois, *en revanche*, proposed a resolution of inquiry into the circumstances attending the seizure of the Franklin Arsenal, in Missouri, by an insurrectionary body, some years since. The usual communication announcing the readiness of the Senate to proceed to business, and to receive an Executive message, was ordered to be made, and the Senate adjourned.

An effort was made in the House to postpone the vote for Speaker, but the attempt failing, the sense of the members was tested by a single vote. It resulted as follows: **Sherman**, of Ohio, (Republican,) 66; **Bocock**, of Va., (Democrat,) 86; **Grow**, of Penn., (Republican,) 43; **Boteler**, of Va., (Administration Dem.,) 14; **Davis**, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) 2; **Phelps**, of Missouri, (Adm.,) 1; **Gilmer**, of N. C., (South American,) 3; **Nelson**, of Tenn., (South American,) 5; **Corwin**, 1; **Adrain**, 1; **Hill**, 1; **Hickman**, 1; **Pennington**, 1; **Haskin**, 2; **McQueen**, 1; **Horace F. Clark** 1. After a protracted fight, in which an attempt was made to fasten the responsibility of **Helper's** *Impending Crisis* upon the Republican candidates for the Speakership, the House adjourned.

The arrival of the *Cahawba* at this port supplies Havana advices to Nov. 30. They have been briefly anticipated by telegraph. Gen. **Serrano** has signalized the opening of his rule by displacing many of the public officers who have been acting under Gen. **Concha**, and selecting others. Extensive administrative and economical reforms are promised.

A correspondence which passed between the members of the Cabinet and **Franklin Pierce**, at the close of his Presidential term, has just been published. The Secretaries congratulated him on the success with which he had, in their opinion, discharged the arduous duties devolving on him, and the retiring President replied, congratulating himself that no defalcations had occurred during the four years in which he had controlled the destinies of the nation. He argued further, that the zeal with which his Administration had been defamed, and the vehemence with which it had been assailed, proved that it had been one of positive good or of positive evil.

The remains of **John Brown** are proceeding to their final resting place. Yesterday they passed through Troy, under the escort of the widow and **Wendell Phillips**. The funeral will take place at North Elba on Thursday.

Justice **James**, of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion lately made in the case of **Murray**, Receiver, *vs.* **Vanderbilt**, for an open commission to examine witnesses on the part of defendant in California and Nicaragua. The Court of General Sessions commenced for the December Term, before Hon. Recorder **Barnard**. A Grand Jury was impanneled, and the charge of the Court was delivered. With the exception of a reference to the Election Law, it had reference only to the points prescribed by the statute. With regard to the Election Law, the Recorder drew particular attention to the bribery which influenced votes in the City, and expressed his opinion that in a short time, if the action of the judiciary, strongly seconded by popular opinion, were not brought to bear thereupon, all Charter elections would be a farce. The Court of Oyer and Terminer met, for the commencement of the December Term, and adjourned until Wednesday. A very heavy Calendar is in prospective, including the trial of **Macdonald** for the murder of **Virginia Stewart** in Broadway, and from other cases of almost equal notoriety.

There is a gratifying decrease displayed in the mortality bills of the last week. There were not so many deaths by eighteen as there were during the preceding week, the total being 381. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858 a decrease of 32 is observable in the first instance, and an increase of five in the last.

The Whig General Committee met last night at Thorpe's Hotel, when Mr. **Hiram Ketchum** temporarily occupied the chair to give expression to his feelings on being requested to resign. After making his speech he left the room amidst respectful silence. A stormy time ensued on a motion to accept his resignation, but the chairman, Mr. **Quig** reminding the meeting that no such motion could be entertained, as Mr. **Ketchum** had resigned of his own will, on the application of the Committee an adjournment took place without further proceedings.

A lecture upon "The Transmission of Knowledge" was delivered before the Mechanics' Association last evening, by Rev. Dr. **Bethune**. Despite the inclemency of the weather, it was listened to by a full house, and afforded profound satisfaction.

The Stock Market opened dull yesterday, on the reduced prices of Saturday, but there was less disposition to press sales, except in Galena Shares, which fell to 69¼ ℘ cent. The market closed somewhat unsettled. New-York Central 80½@⅝. There was another upward turn in Pacific Mail Shares to 78¼ ℘ cent. The Bank return this afternoon shows an increase on all the items, growing mainly out of the City Taxes paid into the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The sales of Flour were moderate at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat was lightly dealt in, and was depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats. Pork was brisker and firmer. Lard, Beef, Groceries, Naval Stores, Linseed Oil, Hops and Tallow, were in moderate request. Raisins were actively sought after. Hay attracted more attention. Whisky was inactive. The Freight engagements were heavier.

Who Shall be Mayor?

If **Fernando Wood** is not defeated to-day, it will be simply because his opponents cannot determine which is the strongest of the two candidates running against him. At the lowest estimate, *two-thirds* of the voters of the City are resolutely hostile to his election. Party lines are to a very great extent broken down in this contest, and not less than ten thousand persons will cast their votes for the man who, in their judgment, has the best chance of defeating Mr. **Wood**. The operation of party machinery has succeeded in covering this point in a good deal of doubt:—and it is by no means impossible that the uncertainty which thus surrounds it may lead to such a division of the vote as will permit **Wood** again to resume official power.

One point, we think, is clear to everybody who has taken any pains to study the tendency of public sentiment. There are very many Republicans who will vote for Mr. **Havemeyer**, while there are very few Democrats who will vote for Mr. **Opdyke**. The *Tribune* roundly denies that any Republicans will support Mr. **Havemeyer**. We know better,—and so, we are confident, does every man who has taken the trouble to inquire. We could, of our own knowledge, name scores of Republicans who will do so,—and we have very little doubt that from *three to five thousand* Republican votes will thus be given to Mr. H., from a conviction on their part that he stands the best chance of defeating **Wood**. We have yet to hear of the first Democrat who will vote for Mr. **Opdyke** on the strength of a similar belief.

The *power of the Democratic organization* is a prodigious element in such a contest. No one doubts that the City is Democratic by an overwhelming majority. The Democratic vote is twice as large as the Republican. Every election fit to be made a test proves this conclusively. Now all experience shows that, whenever the interests involved make it worth while, the regular organization of the Democratic Party commands and controls the great body of its votes. In this way **Wood** was elected in 1856, and in this way every attempt seriously to break the Democratic ranks has been defeated. The only exception was when Comptroller **Haws** was elected over two Democratic candidates; but the reason of this was that both those candidates were unpopular, and that Geo. H. **Purser**, the Tammany nominee, did not command the confidence of the party which had put him in nomination.

No such reason exists now. Mr. **Havemeyer** has the entire confidence and respect of the Democratic Party. Tammany Hall has every motive for doing everything in its power to secure his election. He will have every vote which discipline, energy, organization, money, zeal and the most strenuous exertion can possibly give him. He has every office and agency of the Federal and the City Government in his support. There is no reason and no motive which should or will prevent any member of the party from voting for him. *He will get the entire Democratic vote*, except those whom the hope of pay or plunder, the resentment of political griefs, or faith in the star of **Fernando Wood**, may draw away from the party ranks.

While Mr. **Havemeyer** has thus every political and party consideration in his favor, he has the additional strength drawn from his character, experience and standing in the community at large. The fact that he has been Mayor twice,—that his discharge of the duties of the office commanded then universal respect,—and that *both parties* solicited him to accept the post again, gives him a strong hold upon public favor and support, and will of itself secure him a large vote outside the ranks of his own party. He will receive also a very strong support from the Americans,—who, acting upon the Utica policy followed at the State election, have nominated him with Judge **Bronson** for Corporation Counsel;—and the German vote, without regard to party, will be very largely cast for him.

Under these circumstances, and without the slightest personal or party bias in the case, we cannot resist the conviction that he is certain to receive a much larger vote than Mr. **Opdyke**, and that votes cast for the latter will be virtually and practically thrown away. We believe that Mr. **Havemeyer** will receive, from the Democratic Party proper, over 20,000 votes, while the strict Republican Party vote does not reach that figure;—and that his chance of receiving *outside* support is at least *twice* as great as Mr. **Opdyke's**. It is folly to attempt any close estimate of votes on the basis of past elections: party lines are too much relaxed, and the circumstances of the cases differ too widely, to render such estimates reliable or trustworthy. The general considerations we have submitted will afford a much more reliable guide for the citizen who wishes so to cast his vote as best to aid the defeat of **Fernando Wood**.

Corporation Counsel.

The office of Corporation Counsel is not inferior, in influence or utility, to that of Mayor. It is quite as important for the welfare of the City, that this office should be filled by a man of ability and of character, as that the Mayor should be a man beyond reproach. The large salary attached to the office, the great facilities which it affords for illegal gains, and the extent to which depredations upon the Treasury depend for their success on the energy or inefficiency of the incumbent, combine to make it a matter of the utmost importance that it should be filled by a man who enjoys the entire confidence of the whole community.

We are compelled to say that in their nominations for this office both factions of the Democratic Party have been more fortunate than the Republicans. Mr. **Hull** is not generally known, either to the lawyers or the people of the City. He has resided here comparatively a short time,—has achieved no distinction at the bar, and cannot justly be said to have won the confidence of the public at large. His nomination took the mass of his own party by surprise; and we have full and explicit warrant for saying that a great number of the most prominent and influential Republicans, especially among the members of the bar, do not intend to give him either their influence or their votes.

A circular has been prepared and issued from his office, or at least with his knowledge and assent, in which Messrs. D. D. **Field**, W. C. **Noyes**, W. M. **Evarts**, and other well-known Republican lawyers, indorse his professional and personal qualifications, and commend him warmly to public favor and support. We are authorized and requested to state on behalf of these gentlemen that they have never signed any such document.

Judge **Bronson**, the candidate of the Mozart Hall wing of the Democracy, is universally known to be a lawyer of eminent ability and a man of the highest integrity of character. Mr. **Tilden**, the candidate of Tammany Hall, is equally well known, and deserves to an equal extent the [illegible] inated at the [illegible] and it is said as [illegible] would permit himse[illegible] [illegible]ate for Mayor. This fact of itself affords a very strong proof of the importance which Mr. H. attaches to this office, and of his confidence in Mr. **Tilden's** ability and disposition properly and efficiently to perform its duties.

Northern Sentiment.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes under the head of "Demoniac Letters," an anonymous epistle from Vermont, in which the writer menaces Gov. **Wise** with swift destruction if he dares to execute **John Brown**. It does this for the purpose of showing the people of Virginia "the demoniac spirit that prevails among Northern men." In order still further to enlighten the people of Virginia on this point, it publishes a resolution declaring the right of slaves to rebel, and the duty of the North to aid them,—which is said to have been passed at a town meeting in Natick, Mass., Senator **Wilson** being present, but taking no part. And it closes its list of evidences for the present by copying the call for a meeting of sympathy for **Brown** in Rochester, at which "**Parker Pillsbury** and other able advocates of Freedom," are advertised to address the meeting. Upon this it exclaims:

> "After reading that specimen, [the letter,] let the people of Virginia turn with complacency from this anonymous murderer by the sword or by poison, to a public notice of a meeting of the 'Friends of Freedom' in the town of Rochester, N. Y., not a hoax, and inquire for themselves, *'Are these the men with whom we are living in union? Is this fraternal union? How long are such things to be tolerated? What are the conservative men of the North doing?'*"

Let us answer these queries. The "Conservative men of the North" are waiting anxiously to see whether their conservative brethren of the South are willing to see Northern sentiment thus glaringly misrepresented, on such an utterly inadequate and absurd basis. They are wondering whether the Richmond *Enquirer* really regards the menacing balderdash of a fanatic too cowardly to sign his name,—the resolutions of a handful of fanatics at a town meeting in Massachusetts, and the fulminations of a notorious disunionist like **Parker Pillsbury**, as evidences of Northern sentiment, or as a correct and reliable indication of Northern feeling. We assure the *Enquirer* that they find it very hard indeed to believe that it does not know better. They themselves are not in the least inclined to underrate the wickedness and folly of the sentiments thus expressed;—but they cannot believe any intelligent and influential journal in the country so ignorant of the Northern people as seriously to hold them responsible for their utterance.

"How long," asks the *Enquirer*, "are these things to be tolerated?" We answer, "*Forever*." Toleration is the law of the land in this section of the Union. We cannot suppress the utterance of such sentiments,—much as we may detest and abominate them. Lynch law,—tar and feathers,—expulsion, are not weapons by which we can shut the mouths of fanatics, or stop the clamors of disunionists and traitors. The South does not understand, and therefore misinterprets this forbearance. Because we do not lynch **Parker Pillsbury** and **Wendell Phillips**,—because we do not set a mob to break up the gatherings of those who go to hear them,—the South infers that we indorse their sentiments and approve their action. This is unjust and absurd;—and every reflecting man, North and South, must so regard it. The *Enquirer* can find abundant proof, if it desires or is willing to see it, that the great mass of the Northern people do not approve the Abolition sentiments which they tolerate nevertheless. If it is not satisfied with this evidence, or persists in ignoring it, we may regret but cannot help it. We cannot establish intolerance nor resort to lynch law, even for the sake of convincing the South of our fraternal love. So far as the North is concerned, these things must continue to be "tolerated," and we do not see any more clearly how the South can interfere practically and efficiently for their suppression.

We renew our call upon the Conservatives *of the South* to interpose their influence against the mischievous and perilous misrepresentations of Northern sentiment of which these are specimens. They must know how utterly unfounded they are, and what serious evils they are likely to inflict upon both sections of the country. They must see what pains are taken, by leading organs of Southern ultraism, to conceal from the people evidences of Northern Conservatism, and to force them thus into a position of resentment and hostility. They, and they alone, can protest against this injustice, and preserve the South from the perils which it involves.

Clamorous Confidence.

It will not do to attach too much importance to the clamorous boasts of the *Tribune* that Mr. **Opdyke's** election is certain,—and that under no contingency can his vote be less than **Havemeyer's**. These confident claims are among the most hackneyed and worthless of the clap-trap machinery of political partisans. By affecting confidence, whether they feel it or not, they hope to sweep into their current the unthinking crowd who catch their opinions, as they would the small-pox, from exposure to contagion,—and who are very apt to believe that such extravagant faith must have some foundation in fact.

Before yielding to this belief it will be well to bear in mind that in the contest of 1856 the *Tribune* held precisely the same language concerning Mr. **Bleecker** which it now holds concerning Mr. **Opdyke**. The two independent Democratic candidates were sure to divide the party vote:—Mr. **Libby** was certain to get the contractors, jobbers and miscellaneous hangers on of the party, while Judge **Whiting** would take the great mass of Democratic respectables, who were in favor of reform and were disgusted with **Fernando Wood**. The case was perfectly plain. The great mass of the independent citizens, who preferred the public good to party success, would rally for **Bleecker**. The Americans were doing very wrong to run a candidate,—but their votes could not seriously affect the result:—and Mr. **Bleecker** was sure to be successful.

This was plausible, confident and impressive. It was in the same vein as the *Tribune's* appeals to-day on behalf of **Opdyke**. Yet here is the significant comment which the election returns afforded:

Fernando Wood (Dem)	34,566
Isaac O. Barker (Am.)	25,182
A. J. Bleecker (Rep.)	9,671
James S. Libby (Ind. Dem.)	4,084
James R. Whitney (Ref.)	3,638

The *Tribune* had talked of **Barker** precisely as it now talks of **Havemeyer**: he stood no possible chance: his party were deserting him daily, and rallying to the support of **Bleecker**, as the only man who could defeat **Wood**: these two were really the only candidates in the field; and every citizen who did not wish to throw away his vote, and aid indirectly **Wood's** [illegible]ection, would be sure to vote for the people's candidate—A. J. **Bleecker**.

The result was, and still is, instructive. The regular organization of the Democracy was too strong for these guerrilla attempts to break it: the Americans did not see fit to follow the *Tribune's* advice,—and its prophecies and claims met with an ignominious refutation. It is at least *possible* that a similar fate may overtake those which, in the same vein and for the same end, it is making now.

A Good Party Policy.

The notice which is annually issued to the laborers of the Central Park, warning them that their vote can in no way affect their position on the works, and that the only thing which the Park expects of them is a fair day's work for a fair day's wages, is not simply sound political economy and sound morality, but, for the party which instituted and has enforced the rule, it is the best possible policy.

We could not in any way supply the Republicans with a better illustration than that which they have themselves here furnished of the superiority of rigid right, even in a party point of view, over the best laid and most dexterous party dodges. The Commission which took possession of the Park three years ago, was mainly Republican in its composition, and was the object of general suspicion and dislike on the part of the City. It was supposed, as a matter of course, that the Park would be managed in accordance with the time-honored traditions of partisanship,—and that, in accordance with the good old rule, all the men would be expected to vote for those from whom "they got their bread and butter." Owing to some mysterious dispensation of Providence, and perhaps next to this, to the thorough good faith and integrity with which the Architect-in-Chief entered on his duties, the Central Park has been kept out of the mire of politics, and it is to this day not only the first public work from which the laborers were not driven to the polls, but the best public work which has ever been executed in the country, and that which inspires every man in the North with the strongest hopes as to our material progress, and gives the strongest assurance of the great capacity which we possess for the cultivation of the beautiful as well as of the useful.

Now there is no denying that the Republicans might at the outset, and for a long while since, have extracted from the Park from 2,000 to 3,000 votes at every election; and as a natural consequence it would have been constructed entirely with reference to political considerations, and every shift which promised to bear fruit at the polls would have been resorted to. But whether by accident or by good will, a different policy has been pursued. The Park has been kept, to the great dissatisfaction of a good many energetic Republicans of undeniable party fidelity, strictly neutral ground. The result is that there is probably nothing in the whole history of the party which at this moment reflects so much credit on them in the eyes of the people, which has inspired so much confidence in their integrity of purpose, and which, if they would but persevere in the course which the success of this work seemed to indicate as the only true one, would have done them so much service hereafter. That course was apparently based on the principle which they had laid down for themselves for the Mayoralty election in 1857, that the good of the community is always to be considered before the good of party, and that in fact there is nothing which can be considered with so much party advantage.

It requires some self-restraint, no doubt, for a thorough-going partisan to see a few thousand votes before him with nothing but honesty and patriotism to prevent his getting them, but it is a species of self-restraint which the public is sure to appreciate, and in the long run to reward. So, also, it would, no doubt, have required some self-restraint, perhaps a good deal, on the part of Republican leaders, to have refrained from "punishing Tammany Hall," and "revenging itself" on all sorts of people for all sorts of slights and insults, by refraining, in the interest of the City, from splitting the votes of honest men, and thus giving **Fernando Wood** a good chance of the Mayoralty at this election; but it would have been a species of self-abnegation from which a great deal more party profit would have been reaped in the long run than is ever likely to be produced by the glory of a separate nomination, or even of a victory at the polls. There are victories in politics as well as in war which are worse than defeats—victories which are purchased by exhaustion and demoralization, and which render a second triumph impossible.

Carrying Deadly Weapons.

A curious illustration of the extent to which the habit of carrying weapons and using them recklessly is being carried, was afforded by a boatman named **Kirby**, employed on board a barge at the foot of Delancy-street, on Saturday morning. A number of poor little girls were picking up refuse coal in the neighborhood. He desired them to desist and go away, and by way of emphasizing his order, fired a loaded pistol into the group, wounding a child eleven years old mortally. The statement of the fellow before the Coroner, was almost as curious as the crime with which he was charged. He "fired the pistol to scare them away, and did not intend to do any injury."

If the use of deadly weapons advances in the same ratio among the lower classes at the North as it has done during the past ten years, we shall soon have friends waking one another up in the morning by discharges of buckshot in the back; fathers silencing noisy infants by stabs of a bowie knife, and laborers on the wharves attracting one another's attention by balls from a pistol, aimed at the head. A large mass of the workingmen of the City now go to their daily labor armed, as if Indians were lying in wait at every corner, and there was no such thing as law or police in the City. The mere fact that a man has weapons on his person is in some sort a temptation to use them, and the greater the temptation to use, the less the value set on human life. It remains with the Courts and Juries to repress the practice, and they can readily do so by steadily regarding the possession of a concealed weapon by the prisoner an aggravation of all assaults or homicides. The act against carrying concealed arms is a mockery, and can never be enforced; but if an example were made of every man charged with doing something, which he would not have done if he had left his "Colt" at home, playful savages like **Patrick Kirby** will try and forget their shooting apparatus when going to their work in the morning. We hope that, pending the reform, he at all events will meet with his deserts. Stabbing and shooting in a fray may now and then be palliated, but the discharge of a loaded pistol into a group of little girls, is an act which no full-grown brute ought to say he committed without meaning to do harm. A person whose playfulness manifests itself in this fashion is clearly entitled to such an experience of imprisonment and hard labor as may diminish his animal spirits.

The Meaning of the Election.

Mr. **Fernando Wood** and the *Herald* are not alone in their endeavors to addle the minds of quiet citizens with vague notions of immense "national" consequences to follow the strictly municipal election which takes place in this City to-day. The supporters of Mr. **Opdyke**, who certainly might have been expected to know better, are quoting all manner of trash from the organs of the Republican Party in the country at large, to show that the stake at issue in the contest of to-day is the "strengthening of the influence of New-York in favor of Republican principles and organization." The official journal of the Republicans of Ohio, for instance, kindly informs us that our "election has, for the first time in several years, become interesting to the Republicans of the country." The adoption of this language by the Republican leaders in this City fully bears out all that we have said in regard to their real disposition in this matter. They are fighting not to secure a good government to New-York, but to make a "brilliant party demonstration." Now, this is all wrong: as wrong as wrong can be. Our election of to-day is a strictly municipal affair. We are not making or unmaking Presidents. We are indorsing no conceivable programme of national politics. The one object with which every citizen who truly feels the weight of his civic duties will go to the polls to-day will be the choice of honest and capable men to administer the domestic affairs of this great City. We want a Mayor who will maintain order and justice with an impartial hand, a Corporation Counsel who will keep an active and energetic watch over the financial interests of his great constituency, public officers who command and deserve the public confidence. This is the simple sum of the whole business. And the hundreds and thousands of Republican citizens who shall vote to-day for Messrs. **Havemeyer** and **Tilden**, will do so simply and solely because they know these gentlemen are fit to be entrusted with our municipal concerns, and because they believe them to be the only fit persons whose election can be made certain against the intrigues of a desperate and determined demagogue.

Steam on Common Roads.

Now that a British steam-carriage is in actual and regular service in the United States, while not one American steam-carriage is in such service in this or any other country; now that English machinists are supplying not only the roads of South America, India and Australia, but districts all over the world that have no roads, with traction engines, while American mechanics, whose plans are already proved to be better, have not secured the first liberal encouragement; now that steam vehicles are employed in the streets of London to haul loads which horses cannot conveniently draw, while the more practicable carriages which sometimes venture in our streets, draw only the anathemas of our progressive people; now that steam-wagons are in the actual service of the British Government, while the authorities of our own City have refused to license public steam vehicles to run within its limits; it is time for us to glorify ourselves upon a second stride in national progress and wealth. The first was the surrender of our transatlantic trade to the iron screw ships of foreign countries.

We are wont, in every-day phrase, to style ourselves a "*smart* people," and the English, "plodders and old fogies." Yet it somehow happens that our neighbors are a trifle in advance of us chronologically, if not intrinsically, in the little matter of steamships, in the minor item of steam-agriculture, in the trifling sundries of puddled steel and coal-burning locomotives. Our prowess in the manufacture of clocks, tools and Yankee notions, is indeed unquestioned, and our sailing vessels may be counted by the hundred, (in our docks,) but people are so exacting now-a-days, that they will doubt our entire preëminence in the arts of engineering if we allow the Europeans to slip ahead of us in any particular. Let us, therefore, devote a passing thought to the subject of steam on common roads, to see if there is really anything in it worthy of our distinguished consideration.

Steam-carriages ran successfully on common roads in Great Britain before railways were introduced, and were driven off by the extreme and unrelenting opposition of the land and stage-owners, backed by the House of Lords. Railways evaded, and by more brilliant promises, overcame this opposition, and superseded the common road service of both steam and horse coaches. What was the result? In attempting to cover the whole ground their proprietors have saddled themselves with $1,500,000,000 worth of way and equipment, two-thirds of which has been sunk because the traffic was not in proportion to the outlay. The conclusion, therefore, that railways, at $170,000 per mile, and capable of a regular speed of fifty miles an hour, are hardly necessary for a traffic which may be economically accommodated at fifteen miles per hour on the public highway, and at a less working cost than that of horses at six miles per hour—this conclusion is not sufficiently outrageous to evoke legislative opposition in England.

Meanwhile, in the United States the Stock of railways that penetrate the wildernesses of new States, for hundreds of miles, has not been above par in all cases. Even in well settled New England districts, short branch roads have not been found to pay interest, even at slow speeds. Railways between cities and through populous towns are indeed the foundations of our national wealth; but the accommodation of small, short, stage-coach traffic, and the feeding of main lines by splendid, level and costly roads of iron, has been found to pay about as well as would the running of the *Great Eastern* between New York and Staten Island.

Shall our rural districts, *i. e.* several hundred thousand miles of highway, depend forever on horse-power at six miles an hour, or can this speed be doubled, or quadrupled, and that at a reduced expense? Here are boundless regions cut off from progress, isolated from enterprise, and dammed out of the channel of wealth, by the simple want of cheap and rapid communication with great steam highways. Is it totally impossible to *open up* this comparative wilderness by any known means short of railroads, at forty thousand dollars a mile? After steam-carriages have run on our common country roads at eighteen miles per hour, up inclines steeper than one in ten, at a far lower cost than that of horse-power, without injury, but rather with positive benefit to the roads, with ease and safety, and under the most thorough and absolute control as to speed and direction, we think it would be advisable to withdraw both public and private obstacles, and to allow them a fair chance at regular service. If British mechanics and capitalists are [illegible] squandering their time and money in this business; if the locomotive is really transformed from the embodiment of power and economy to a weak and useless toy, by the simple transferring of its wheels from a plane of stone or gravel to a plane of iron, the quickest way to cure this insanity is to give the steam carriage an unconditional *carte blanche* to work out its destruction.

The world is so full of useless contrivances and of cunning speculators, preying upon the pockets of enterprising men, that the friends of this and of all similar projects should not, and, we presume, do not ask any public consideration and interest to which facts and figures do not entitle them. The necessity and the field for a class of vehicles which will really do the work proposed for the steam-carriage is absolutely boundless. Even to double the speed upon all the present stage and omnibus lines in this country, and to open those for which such a speed would create the necessity, would give an almost miraculous impulse to internal and national enterprise, trades, manufactures, production and wealth. Is the steam carriage the required machine? If so, why should we punish ourselves for half a century, or for half a year, in delaying to set it at its work? If not, let us try something else at once. We know what railways will do, and we know too well what they will not do. Meanwhile the great roadless country suffers for the want of adequate means of communication.

A Microscopic Miracle.

A Scotch divine, Dr. **Cumming** by name, has just been frightening his canny fellow-countrymen out of their wits by a tremendous blast on his apocalyptic trumpet. He has issued a book which bears the dreadful title of *The Great Tribulation*, and which sets forth, with a minuteness and precision of detail unknown to the inspired prophets of old, the manner and form of certain vast calamities which are about to overtake the earth, cast down all existing institutions, and bring on the final conflict of Armageddon through a universal upheaval of the human race. The Doctor's volume is sufficiently formidable; but if we are to accept as authentic and exact the description given of the Doctor's person by one of his admirers, his outward man must be to the full as interesting and as wonderful as [illegible] and thoughts. We are informed that this angel of annihilation is "very small in person, not exceeding five feet four or five inches in height," and that "his face is one of the most beautiful ever seen, although too diminutive to be called strictly handsome." A beautiful face, which is too diminutive to be called strictly handsome, is of itself a sufficiently curious phenomenon in the way of [illegible], but when we come to the question of complexion our amazement knows no bounds. This "beautiful face," it appears, "re[illegible] alabaster, with a *deep damask color*." A living countenance which seems to be carved out of deep purple marble is certainly as [illegible] a *lusus naturæ* as we have ever met [illegible] the *Arabian Nights*, and somewhat [illegible] the edge from another peculiarity of this remarkable theologian, which in any [illegible] remarkable than he might challenge especial attention. The deep-purple-marble face aforesaid possesses a pair of eyes which have to be taken like the Doctor's [illegible]nations on faith, since "they are concealed by a pair of *invisible spectacles!*" Here we have a perfect pendant to the fairy history of Prince Leander, who was "concealed" from all inquisitive eyes at the most important junctures of his career by an "invisible cloak." We must presume, however, that the spectacles of Dr. **Cumming** came to him like Dogberry's "reading and writing," by nature, since so reverend a person can hardly be suspected of collusion with elves and faries. Purple marble cheeks and invisible spectacles do not exhaust the attributes of this singular physiognomy. The "lower part of the Doctor's face," we learn, "is as perfect as that of some Greek statue *with the addition of beautiful teeth*." Imagine a copy of the Belvidere Apollo in free-stone, adorned with one of those glittering masticatory machines which enterprising dentists expose to public admiration on red velvet cushions at the doors of their offices, and you will have a lively image of this beautiful but not "strictly handsome" little Chrysostom of the Kirk!

We admit that we burn with an eager desire to look upon so marvelous a creature, and that we are fully disposed to indorse the verdict of his panegyrist, who winds up by saying that his hero "would be incomparable, *were he only magnified*." These are the golden days of microscopic science, but what discoveries can remain to be made in the watery realms of the *infusoria* at all worthy to be named with the vision here suggested? Let some aspiring disciple of **Huygens** at once lay hands upon the Scottish doctor, and subject him to the double lens. Seen through a sapphire, for instance, what a splendid coruscation of charms he would present to the enraptured gazer's eye! **Allston's** "Uriel in the Sun" would grow dim in the comparison, and show as the red globes in a country chemist's window show beside the Drummond light on the battlements of Barnum's Museum.

A Sharp Home Thrust.

The Virginia papers have resented, with great heat, the comments of the Northern Press upon the enormous parade and fuss made by their authorities over the affair at Harper's Ferry. They have professed to find in them evidences of our sympathy with the invasion, and of our contempt for the rights, the peace and the honor of a sister State.

Not for the sake of taunting Virginia, but merely in self-defence, we copy the following paragraph from the Charleston, (S. C.) *Mercury*, of Nov. 28. The source from which it emanates silences all question as to its motives, and we submit it to our Virginia censors as proof that one need not be an Abolitionist to hesitate about applauding and indorsing the recent demonstrations in that State:

> "We are satisfied that every intelligent man in the South has been completely disgusted at the *broad and pathetic farce* that has been played off before the public about the hanging of that hoary villain, "Old **Brown**." From the 500 invaders in possession of Harper's Ferry, and the 1,000 negroes carried off to the mountains of Pennsylvania—from the further invasions and threats of invasion—the arsons and fears of arson—the marches and counter-marches of the ponies and cessations of ponies—Governor **Wise**, the energetic, and his troops—down to the final climax of military aid offered by Gov. **Gist** of South Carolina to the Governor of Virginia, for the purpose of making certain the aforesaid hanging of Old **Brown** & Co—*it is a tissue of disgrace, exaggeration and invention sufficient to stir the gall of any Southerner, who has regard for the dignity and responsibility of the Southern people.* To us it really looks as if those in possession of the telegraph were in league to *ridicule the South and make us a laughing stock to ourselves and before the world.* We sincerely trust that our Legislature, which meets to-day, will bear this in mind, and take no action whatever in regard to ourselves or our institution, that may even have the appearance of being prompted *by the Virginia farce and its terrorism.*"

AROUSE! AROUSE!

FOR MAYOR
GEORGE OPDYKE.

Let Every Voter Know the Facts—Vote for Opdyke to Defeat Wood—Havemeyer the Tool of Tammany Hall—Let No Votes be Thrown Away Upon Mr. Havemeyer.

To-day the question must be decided whether Fernando Wood or George Opdyke shall be the next Mayor of the City of New-York—whether political knavery or probity shall triumph. We say the issue is between Wood and Opdyke, for Mr. Havemeyer *has not even a hope of success.* The most zealous partisans of Tammany Hall give up the fight so far as their own nominee is concerned. No prominent Tammany politician will bet on 15,000 votes for Mr. Havemeyer. No enthusiasm can be aroused for him. All efforts at mass meetings in his favor have resulted in utter failures. The Wall-street mass meeting cheered for Opdyke and Wood. The carmen's meeting in Hanover-square consisted of about 30 people. The mass meeting at Cooper Institute, on Saturday night, was said by the public Press to be "*cold, cheerless and spiritless.*" This lukewarmness on the part of the people towards Mr. Havemeyer is accounted for by the fact that all understand *that this gentleman has lent himself as the tool of Tammany Hall.* He has stooped to help the *worst clique of political villains that was ever mustered on this Continent.* By this base act Mr. Havemeyer has brought odium upon his name. Twice he *repulsed the people and refused to become a nominee for Mayor irrespective of party,* but *when Tammany Hall calls for the use of his name it is placed at the service of the party.* The public know these facts, and hence Mr. Havemeyer is repudiated by all respectable and responsible citizens. Havemeyer has consented to be a party to a base purpose—he has consented to assist a den of thieves—he has proved himself to be a *mere partisan*—in short, he is the shield of *Tammany Hall.* Hence our citizens will not touch him.

Public Sentiment Setting in Favor of Opdyke.

The public Press, or that portion of it opposed to Fernando Wood, have, within a few days past, settled upon Mr. Opdyke as the *only available candidate against him.* The *Evening Post,* the *Sunday Courier,* The New-York Times, the New-York *Herald,* have changed from their former advocacy of Havemeyer, and, within the last three days, have either openly advocated Mr. Opdyke's election or acknowledged his strength. On Saturday the *Herald,* the bitterest enemy of the Republican Party, said as follows in its editorial leader:

"From the recent meeting of merchants held in New-York in favor of Opdyke, the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty, and from all appearance and signs of the times, IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE HE WILL BE ELECTED."

The citizens are also changing hourly from Havemeyer to Opdyke. The only fear is, *that Mr. Havemeyer will not secure enough votes from the Democracy to defeat Wood.* If he does, then George Opdyke is the next Mayor. Wood is the enemy to fight against. By all means, let Mr. Havemeyer remain in the field *to split Wood's vote if he can.* The floating vote is all settling upon Opdyke, as the following instances will show:

A few days ago a test vote was taken in an eating saloon near Washington Market, in a company composed of butchers and market boys, who are usually Democrats, with the following result:

Total vote		462
For George Opdyke	191	
For Wm. F. Havemeyer	138	
For F. Wood	133—462	

In the above vote, of those who voted for Havemeyer, there were about thirty who said they were prepared to change for Opdyke, as soon as convinced that he is the strongest man against Fernando Wood. They are, doubtless, Opdyke men ere this—for since the above vote was taken, Havemeyer has shown his weakness, and Opdyke his irresistible strength, by means of mass-meetings and processions.

Again, about one week ago a test vote was taken in "The Methodist Book Concern," with the following result. The total vote was 250. Of these Havemeyer received 200, Mr. Wood 1, and the rest for Opdyke. A vote was taken again in the same place a day or two ago, with the following result and surprising change from the former ballot:

Total Vote	250
For Opdyke	203
For Havemeyer	15
For Wood	6
Scattering	26—250

Such is the evidence given of *the great change which within the past week has taken place in the public mind as to the availability of Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Opdyke against Fernando Wood.* The Havemeyer camp is *almost deserted* and the ranks of the Republicans *are filled to overflowing,* and the cry is "still they come." Who, then, with all these facts before them, will still consent to vote for Mr. Havemeyer, and thus throw their votes away. It is desirable to make every vote "count" in this contest, which it surely will not do if thrown for Mr. Havemeyer. Voters reflect before you go to the polls and vote understandingly—this is all that we ask.

What do the Figures Say?—They Won't Lie—They Secure the Election of Mr. Opdyke beyond a Doubt.

Turning from the various evidences which are constantly developing in Mr. Opdyke's favor, let us examine the figures of the last election and from them form some conclusion as to the probable result on Tuesday next. One year ago, the parties were divided *precisely as at present.* Mozart Hall, Tammany Hall, and the Republican Party, each had their candidates, and the result was as follows:

Party.	Nominee.	
Tammany Hall	G. H. Purser	18,383
Mozart Hall	S. P. Russell	11,993
Total Democratic vote		30,376
Republican and American	R. T. Haws	33,469
Total vote polled		63,845

From the above figures what can we expect in the election to-day, while parties are divided, as we have said, *precisely as they were last year.* In the first place, it will be said, that the Democratic vote was not polled last year by 10,000. Very well; to be generous, we will add on 13,000 votes to the Democratic aggregate of last year, and the probable result will be as follows:

Party.	Nominee.	Votes.
Mozart Hall,	Fernando Wood, (at least)	27,000
Tammany Hall,	W F. Havemeyer, (at most)	16,000
Total Dem. vote, (larger than ever yet poll'd)		43,000
Republican,	Geo. Opdyke, (straight vote 1857)	24,000
American,	Geo. Opdyke, (straight vote, 1857, 12,000)	6,000
People's Party,	Geo. Opdyke, vote three weeks ago, 2,100)	1,500
Cartmen and Truckmen,	Geo. Opdyke, (said to be 6,000 strong)	1,000
Disaffected Whigs, and those as much opposed to Tammany Hall as to Fernando Wood, and others		1,000
Total for Opdyke (same vote as polled by Mr. Haws, 1858)		33,500

Now, who from an examination of the above figures will assert that Mr. Opdyke is *not certain of his election.* We have given the Democrats their full vote, *in fact more than they have ever yet polled,* and 13,000 *more than they received only one year ago,* and to Mr. Opdyke *no more than the Republican vote last year.* Mr. Opdyke is a more popular man than ever Mr. Haws was, and will not only poll all the vote that he did, but will, doubtless, much increase it. With respect to the division which we have made of the Democratic vote between Wood and Havemeyer, it must, we think, be conceded that our calculation is fair. The Irish portion of the Tammany vote will go *en masse* for Mr. Wood, which certainly will place his number between 25,000 and 27,000 votes. All that remains for Mr. Havemeyer to obtain is *the balance of the Democratic vote,* which, as we have shown from a calculation most favorable to it, *cannot amount to more than 16,000 or 17,000.* Such is the story that the figures tell.

Havemeyer Challenged to Produce his Statistics of Figures.

If the friends of Mr. Havemeyer dispute our calculation, *let them produce their figures.* We challenge them to the calculation. At this time, when so many are or have been in doubt as to who was the strongest nominee against Fernando Wood, why have not the friends of Mr. Havemeyer *come out with the figures upon which they base their expectations of success?* Figures are always the best *data* to work with, where numbers are involved and where numbers give the victory. Why have not the friends of Mr. Havemeyer shown *their statistics upon which they base their assertions of anticipated victory?* Intelligent men want something *more than the empty bombast of* John Van Buren and Hiram Ketchum to guide them in this contest. *We have given the figures.* Citizens, they are before you. Will you study them before you vote? Reflection is all that is required to secure your vote for George Opdyke, the Republican nominee.

Mr. Opdyke the American Nominee—A Havemeyer Slander Nailed—Falsehoods Will Recoil Upon their Authors.

The American Convention at a regular meeting, by a vote of 52 out of 62 delegates, selected Mr. George Opdyke as their nominee for Mayor. This was almost a *unanimous nomination.* Ten delegates bolted from the Convention, and it is said they nominated Mr. Havemeyer. Suppose they did!—the bulk of them belonged to the Fifteenth Ward, and on Saturday they *bolted back again* to the American Party, and threw Mr. Havemeyer overboard and indorsed Mr. Opdyke. The Republican nominee is therefore the nominee of the Americans by the unanimous vote of the American delegates. Still, with all these facts before the world, the friends of Mr. Havemeyer insist upon it that he is the American nominee. Very well; *so long as Mr. Opdyke gets the votes, as he surely will let Mr. Havemeyer boast of the nomination,* if it will do him any good. It seems funny, however, that the friends of Mr. Havemeyer can take any pleasure in circulating such a falsehood.

The Last Call—Citizens to the Polls.

REPUBLICANS, NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE FOR THE POLITICAL GIBRALTAR OF THE STATE. LET EVERY REPUBLICAN VOTE, AND THE DAY IS OUR OWN. BE NOT DECEIVED BY TAMMANY HALL. BE NOT DECEIVED BY FERNANDO WOOD. STAND FIRM BY YOUR OWN COLORS, AND TO-NIGHT THEY WILL FLAUNT RESPONSIVE TO THE PEANS OF VICTORY. AROUSE! AWAKE! NOW, "ONE PULL, AND A PULL ALTOGETHER," FOR GEORGE OPDYKE AND A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

Now's the Day and Now's the Hour!

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nominations.

FRAUD! FRAUD! ON GUARD.

☞ *All sizes, kinds and shapes of false placards, handbills and posters have been prepared by the* ENEMIES OF HONEST AND ABLE CITY GOVERNMENT, AND WILL BE MADE USE OF TO-DAY. *All sorts of rumors, also, will be circulated from the same source to the effect that Wm. F. Havemeyer has withdrawn—here in favor of Opdyke, and there in favor of Wood.* Pay no heed to these malicious and interested and forged statements, but *vote for Wm. F. Havemeyer who is to-day a candidate,* AND WHO TO-NIGHT, WE BELIEVE, WILL BE MAYOR-ELECT OF THE CITY! *The honesty and intelligence of New-York demands his election, and all such "weak devices of the common enemy" will die still-born on the dead walls and ash barrels whereon these lies are to be posted!*

THE CHOICE BEFORE US FAIRLY STATED.

Citizens of New-York!—The Election to-day involves no party issues. No political question of any kind is before the people. You have to decide as members of a corporation, what officers you will select as most able, experienced and reliable to administer your corporate interests. There are before you three candidates: Wm. F. Havemeyer, Fernando Wood, and George Opdyke; and the claims of these three we shall briefly, but faithfully consider.

William F. Havemeyer has twice filled the office of Mayor, and at the expiration of his last term, eleven years ago, was tendered the unanimous nomination of all political parties in the City—and that at a time when the Mayoralty election was mixed up, in the November contest, with issues of a political character. He now comes recommended by a life of eminent success in all private and public walks, and indorsed by all the best influences of the City, without regard to party. During his Mayoralty terms, our City taxation was kept down to less than four millions of dollars a year, and no charge or even suspicion of corruption was ever thrown out against any officer connected with the City Government while Wm. F. Havemeyer was Mayor. He is now the candidate of an organization representing in itself an immense majority of our citizens; while his name and previous history give satisfaction and assurance to all who honestly desire to see our taxation lowered, our City interests faithfully regarded and the public Treasury placed beyond the reach of those political harpies, attached to all parties, who only engage in politics for plunder.

Fernando Wood, who stands next to Wm. F. Havemeyer in the prospect of polling a large vote, has often and many times been happily described as the "*Representative Bad Man of our country and times.*" Of Wood it cannot be necessary to speak. He stands on the records of our City as the most extravagant and profligate Chief Magistrate ever known to our annals; and his nearest friends—the officers whom he appointed and favored, have been proved guilty of frauds, peculation, corruption and public malfeasances, of which it would be very difficult indeed to believe Mr. Wood had no knowledge. It has also been proved, at least in one prominent instance, that *Wood received a pecuniary consideration for appointing a subordinate to a lucrative office.* Wood now stands at the head of a combination embracing the corrupt and dishonest men of ALL CLASSES AND PARTIES. He is really the candidate of those *Machine-Republicans* who put Mr. George Opdyke in nomination; and Wood's election would be hailed as a free privilege to plunder the public treasury and all sorts of outrages by the band of spoilsmen, rogues, rowdies, shoulder-hitters, baggage smashers, Peter-Funk men, policy dealers and political schemers who are now working secretly and openly—directly and indirectly, in their various spheres, for the success of this MUNICIPAL DESPERADO.

Mr. George Opdyke is an amiable and personally honest private citizen, of no public experience in our City affairs, and of no public record except that connected with his disastrous failure as a member of the State Legislature last year. He has only been noted for two schemes of a ridiculous and certainly not popular character. The first was the famous project for chartering a "*Bullion Bank,*" in which he and all his friends were interested, which was torn to pieces and condemned in all the financial and commercial organs of sound public opinion. The second was a red-republican, socialistic project that all "*unclaimed deposits in our City Savings Banks*" should be transferred to Albany, and there confiscated to the payment of the State debt! On the character of *thought* indicated in these bills we abstain from comment, assured that every reader will be equally able with ourselves to draw a just conclusion. Again, Mr. Opdyke, until very recently a resident in another State, though carrying on business in New-York—is *wholly and utterly unacquainted with our great civic interests; and it would take him, or any other man,* MORE THAN TWO YEARS TO LEARN THE COMPLEX AND OFTEN CONTRADICTORY SYSTEM OF CHARTERS, ORDINANCES AND LAWS, UNDER WHICH OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED. Embarrassed, as he would be, *with a Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen,* what other result could ensue but a TOTAL PARALYSIS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS? The Mayor can do nothing without the Board of Aldermen; HE CAN NEITHER REMOVE NOR APPOINT, WITHOUT A MAJORITY OF THAT BOARD IN HIS FAVOR; he can originate nothing of his own power; and his suggestions—however excellent, or the reverse, they might be—would fall still-born on the ears of men, *representing an undoubted majority of the people,* who would feel that, *by an unworthy trick,* this MAJORITY HAD BEEN NULLIFIED AND A MAYOR REPRESENTING ONLY A MINORITY ELECTED. *Do you desire to see the City Government so paralyzed at this juncture?* Will you sacrifice *all* your most precious interests as citizens at the bidding of *a corrupt and reckless cabal,* now only intent on carrying out their PRIVATE SCHEMES OF SELF-AGGRANDIZEMENT AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE *by* themselves *aiding the election of Fernando Wood while keeping Mr. Opdyke in the field, as the surest and only mode of preventing an overwhelming vote in favor of* WM. F. HAVEMEYER AND CIVIC HONESTY?

SIGNIFICANT.

☞ AS PROOF OF THE SECRET LEAGUE BETWEEN WOOD AND THE MACHINE-REPUBLICANS, IT MAY BE SEEN EVERYWHERE THAT THE HAVEMEYER POSTERS AND PLACARDS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY AND ACTIVELY DESTROYED, WHILE THOSE OF OPDYKE AND WOOD REMAIN LOVINGLY AND UNINJURED, SIDE BY SIDE, TOGETHER.

READ!

We entreat all independent men, not the slaves of any party, who have for main object in this contest to avert from our City the degradation and injury of Wood's success, to watch the popular current to-day, and when convinced (AS THEY WILL QUICKLY BE BY OBSERVATION,) that Mr. Opdyke, under no possible circumstances, can poll a larger vote than Wood, then, that they will throw their strength for Wm. F. Havemeyer, and help to swell the ranks in favor of honest and proved ability, personal worth, and experience in our Municipal affairs. When they see the Machinemen of the Republican ranks—those predatory hordes infesting every party—voting and working for Wood, they will then begin to believe what we have been telling them for the past ten days. These very men, who defeated Opdyke for Senator, only put him up for Mayor that he might be slaughtered with impunity in Wood's favor. Be not precipitate in your votes, but when convinced (AS WE KNOW TO BE THE FACT,) that Havemeyer alone can defeat Wood, then cast your votes for Havemeyer. It is only by division in the ranks of the honest, decent, and intelligent classes, that Wood can be elected.

FAIR STATEMENTS HONESTLY MADE.

Read the speeches of John McKeon and James T. Brady, in yesterday's Times, before you make up your minds to vote for *any other than Wm. F. Havemeyer.* Surely, these are honest men and safe advisers. All know that John McKeon cherishes as one of the chief objects of his useful public life, the ability to combat for the defeat of Fernando Wood, no matter with what honest candidate. Mr. McKeon, therefore, may be relied when he says that "IF HE SAW ANY CHANCE THAT OPDYKE WAS, OR COULD BECOME, THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE AGAINST WOOD, MR. OPDYKE SHOULD HAVE HIS VOTE." There is surely no partisanship in this; it is an honest opinion, and should carry weight, coming from such a quarter.

☞ SPURIOUS AND FRAUDULENT BALLOTS *have been issued with the name of "William F. Havemeyer" spelt wrongly in various ways by the "single-eyed" hero of the Mayoral-i-ty* "BAD SPELL." ☜

TO THE LABORING MEN AND MECHANICS OF OUR CITY.

Let the honest laboring men of our City never forget that when Wood was elected Mayor, their wages stood at TEN SHILLINGS A DAY; that they were reduced steadily to *nine shillings, eight shillings, seven shillings, and six shillings during his rule;* and that now again, since the City Treasury has been released from his dominion, their wages have gone steadily up to *seven shillings, eight shillings, nine shillings;* and now stand AGAIN AT TEN SHILLINGS A DAY WITH EVERY PROSPECT OF INCREASING, IF OUR CITY GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO BE ADMINISTERED BY HONEST HANDS. How is this, they may ask, and we will answer: *The general standard of wages in this City must always depend on the rates given by those* LARGE CONTRACTORS WHO TAKE STREET-OPENINGS AND OTHER JOBS OF A LIKE CHARACTER FROM THE CITY GOVERNMENT. When there is a Street Commissioner, such as Charles Devlin, *whom Wood appointed,* these Contractors, it may be inferred, have to pay handsomely for their contracts before they get them; and so the *fee of four or five thousand dollars deducted out of the net profit of the job, has to be made good to the Contractor* BY A REDUCTION OF THE LABORING MAN'S AND MECHANIC'S WAGES! Remember this *next Tuesday,* when you go to vote for Mayor *Every vote for Wood,* IS A VOTE FOR LOWER WAGES SCARCE EMPLOYMENT, HEAVY TAXATION, HIGH-PRICED MARKETS, AND THE GENERAL DISTRESS OF ALL CLASSES EXCEPT THE LITTLE PEDATORY COHORT WHO FORM WOOD'S BODY GUARD.

☞ COUNTERFEIT WOOD AND OPDYKE BALLOTS *with forged indorsements exactly similar to the Havemeyer ballots are now in circulation. Look to the name, friends, before you deposit your votes.* ☜

THOSE WHO WILL VOTE FOR WOOD.

Every man in New-York City who is engaged in criminal and disreputable pursuits, will, to-day, cast his vote for Fernando Wood. Offenders against the law in all its grades—those who know that Wood's whole life has been such as the records of our Courts show it, must naturally regard Wood as an ally, and will lend him their support. For this reason it is that we see the "operators" of every party—*Democrats, Republicans and Know-Nothings—the Devlins, the Pettigrews and the Mortons*—all laboring with so much energy and zeal in Wood's behalf!

IS THE CHARTER ELECTION A POLITICAL TEST?

Is not the Charter contest to be decided to-day kept separate from all contests involving political principle expressly to secure *a dispassionate judgment as to the financial probity and executive worth of the men to be intrusted by our City in its corporate capacity with the disbursement of eight millions of dollars annually?* Our Charter election has properly no political aspect to make it complex; it is an election by stockholders of officers to discharge a purely financial trust. *The men who advocate Wm. F. Havemeyer think* HIM *the best man for this place.* THEY REPRESENT ALL SHADES OF PUBLIC AND POLITICAL SENTIMENT, and whenever any political contest comes up will resume their old places on different sides of the house.

THE RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT BELONGS.

The men who nominated Wm. F. Havemeyer, embracing all shades of honest political opinion—such men as James T. Brady and Cyrus W. Field—have publicly denounced Wood's infamies, and have set their faces against him forever. Every vote Wood can get above seven thousand will be a machine-Republican ballot. It now rests with the honest Republicans of our City to say whether they are ready to take the responsibility of RE-WARMING THIS DEAD VIPER INTO LIFE? The machinemen of their Party, *as can be seen in every Ward throughout the City,* ARE BOTH WORKING AND WILL VOTE FOR WOOD; but let all independent men, who only desire able and honest City government remember, THAT EVERY VOTE NOT CAST FOR HAVEMEYER, *is either a* FULL VOTE OR HALF A VOTE FOR WOOD.

EXPLANATION OF MR. OPDYKE'S POSITION.

Mr. Opdyke, as a New-Jersey man, now and always having his family residence in another State, *and, up to a very recent period,* ONLY VISITING THIS CITY DAILY TO DO BUSINESS, *cannot be expected to know* the actual condition of our City, or the *characters of the men* who now urge him forward for slaughter. In another view, the monstrous treachery involved in his nomination is something *to stagger judgment, and give the reasoning faculties no time to operate.* This prevents him from drawing a right conclusion on the fact, *that he is now nominated for the Mayoralty,* with no possible chance of success, *by the very men who spent* OVER FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS *a month since to prevent his nomination as Senator in the District of his town house,* WHERE ELECTION WAS CERTAIN. Again, he is an amiable, but weak and inexperienced man, wholly ignorant of the machinery used in public affairs, and therefore unable to comprehend why the *politicians of his own party*—the men who take their cue from *Albany*—should desire his destruction. He has not yet been able to realize that the success of Wood, *in a political point of view,* would subserve the interests of the Republican *Managing-Politicians* MUCH BETTER THAN THE ELECTION OF THEIR OWN NOMINAL CANDIDATE, HIMSELF! It would accomplish the same political results, *so far as the interests of Albany are concerned,* while giving them in Wood the most unscrupulous tool for their schemes of civil depredation—at the same time (as they hope.) *partly shielding the Republican Party* FROM THE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF ORGANIZED AND WHOLESALE PUBLIC PLUNDER. *Remember, citizens, that every vote not given for Havemeyer must be either half a vote or a full vote for Wood.*

☞ EVERY VOTE FOR OPDYKE WILL BE HALF A VOTE FOR WOOD. ☜

☞ LET EVERY CITIZEN *to-day be a volunteer policeman in defence of the purity of the ballot-box. See that the ballots which you hand in are honestly deposited in the ballot-boxes. The great "game of cheat," organized by the friends of Wood, can thus and* ONLY THUS BE DEFEATED. ☜

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION!!!
GROSS FRAUD!!

The Executive Committee at Tammany Hall have received information that a gross fraud is to be perpetrated upon the voters of this City, on the day of election. Large numbers of circulars and handbills, with Mr. Havemeyer's name attached, have been printed, falsely announcing his withdrawal. Voters are cautioned not to be deceived by this

ABSURD FALSEHOOD.

New-York, Dec. 5, 1859.

John Kelly,
N. J. Waterbury,
Geo. H. Purser,
Smith Ely, Jr.,
R. B. Connelly,
Ex. Com. Dem. Rep. Gen. Committee.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.

The announcement that I have withdrawn as a candidate for Mayor, is a

GROSS FRAUD.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUBJOINED WAGER AND STAKE

Were left with a responsible person at the office of the *Evening Post,* on the 3d inst.:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:—

You seem to be under the impression, and labor to convince your readers that the real contest at the approaching election is between Messrs. Opdyke and Wood, and that Mr. Havemeyer has no chance for an election. In this you are vigorously seconded by the *Tribune* and Mr. Wood. With a view to test the sincerity of those who profess to furnish the information on which these statements are made, I offer the following wager:

Five hundred dollars that William F. Havemeyer will be elected Mayor of New-York on the 6th inst.

Two thousand five hundred dollars to twelve hundred and fifty dollars that his vote will exceed that of Mr. Opdyke.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's one thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's two thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's three thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's four thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's five thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's six thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's seven thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's eight thousand.

The whole bet of $5,000 to be taken together, but the sums may be proportionably reduced to suit those who may take the bet.

Not desiring my name to be made public, I leave with you a certified check to my own order for $5,000, and will call at your office on Monday, at 12 M., to close with any responsible person who is disposed to take the bet.

Dec. 3, 1859. DEMOCRAT.

The above bet not having been taken, remains open till to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 10 A. M., when I will be at the office of the *Evening Post* to close with any taker.

December 5, 1859. DEMOCRAT.

[Advertisement.]

The Mayoralty in the Book Concern.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a memorandum in an advertisement of a vote taken at the Methodist Book Concern, stating that the total vote was 359 on the first ballot and 250 on the second ballot, we being employes of the Methodist Book Concern would state that the statement is false in every respect. The true number of legal votes in said concern is 77, and are divided as follows:

For Havemeyer	19
For Opdyke	49
For Wood	4
Doubtful	5
Total	77

Yours truly, WM. GRAHAM,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

[Advertisement.]

COPY OF HANDBILL.

CITIZENS
WHO REQUIRE
Railroad Facilities.

All persons who are in favor of a Broadway Railroad, with branches through the cross streets to intersect, will vote for

FERNANDO WOOD FOR MAYOR,

as he is the only man nominated that can carry it to a successful issue. Mr. Havemeyer who is his strongest opponent, is well known to be opposed to the project—and as such a road would be highly beneficial to persons living in the upper part of the City, and on the line of the road, *every man who desires its completion, should cast their votes for* Fernando Wood.

AN UP-TOWN INTEREST.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION—DEMOCRATS BEWARE OF SPURIOUS TICKETS!

LOOK OUT FOR BOGUS IMITATIONS!

Of the genuine Ticket. Every species of Fraud will be attempted by our enemies. Exact imitations of the regular ticket are already in circulation with the names of "Fernando Wood" or "George Opdyke" in place of WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

Other bogus imitations will be circulated, *and persons will attempt to smuggle them in the ticket boxes,* with the names of

HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and McELROY

wrongly spelled and transposed.

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS CAREFULLY!

See that the proper designations are over the names—as follows:

For Mayor
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.
For Counsel to the Corporation
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
For Governor of the Almshouse
PATRICK McELROY.

BE VIGILANT! OUR CANDIDATES ARE CERTAINLY ELECTED! DO NOT ALLOW FRAUD TO DECREASE THEIR MAJORITIES!

By order of the Democratic Committee of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION!

TO INSPECTORS, CANVASSERS, AND VOTERS!

I have reason to believe that efforts will be made to *change the Ballots delivered to the Inspectors,* under the pretence that a double Ballot has been presented, by returning to the elector his own Ballot, and placing in the box a FALSE BALLOT produced by the Inspector himself.

Every elector is therefore cautioned, in case his Ballot is returned by the Inspector, to present a single Ballot of his own, instead of allowing the Inspector to vote for him, and to *see that his Ballot is deposited in the box before he leaves the Poll.*

NELSON J. WATERBURY, District-Attorney.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published THIS MORNING, contains the following:

JOHN BROWN—A full account of the Execution of Brown; his last Interview with his Wife; arrival of his Remains in New-York; his last Letters; the Public expressions of Sympathy at the North.

TRAVELS IN THE EAST—Extracts from Gov. Seward's Letters from Egypt.

A NEW STORY—How I became a Hero. (Concluded.)

AGRICULTURE—Items for Farmers.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics; the Execution of Brown, Virginia Law, the North and South, France and England, &c.

THE NEWS—Semi-weekly Record of News; Foreign, Domestic, City, Commercial.

CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from London, Paris, Italy, Mexico, Maryland, Virginia and Washington.

Personal Paragraphs, Obituary Notices, Art Gossip, and Items of Miscellaneous News.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

Marianna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

Gents: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. Knowles & Walford, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter-shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the Fire-Proof qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON:

GREAT FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gents: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was *red-hot,* and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars in Bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

Gents: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Cough Lozenges. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—At this season of the year, when so many are troubled with hoarseness, influenza and bronchial difficulties, these Troches afford a grateful relief. We have seen instances of their good effects in cases of inflammation of the bronchial tubes and of the hoarseness of children. They contain nothing which can injure the constitution, and have a soothing effect very efficacious in assisting expectoration, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm. For public speakers, singers, and all persons troubled with hoarseness, they are invaluable.—*Portland Transcript.* Sold by all druggists.

Keep Warm and Dry!

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Autumn Has Passed and Winter's Come, The FURS at WHITE'S are NUMBER ONE, At prices sure to suit the masses, High and low and middling classes. AMERICAN and HUDSON BAY, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Winter Boots.—Thick, comfortable and durable Boots for Winter wear, all styles, at CANTRELL'S. Gaiters at 12 and 14 shillings. Children's Shoes, all varieties, and Gentlemen's Boots and Slippers.

CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	5

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine COMPANY, office No. 505 Broadway, New-York, has prepared tables showing by actual experiment of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with their Sewing Machine. The superiority of the work done by the machine, and the healthfulness of the employment, are advantages quite as great as the saving of time. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine. Hours.	By Machine. Min.	By Hand. Hours.	By Hand. Min.
Gentlemen's Shirts	1	6	13	31
Frock Coats	2	38	16	35
Satin Vests	1	14	7	19
Linen Vests		48	5	14
Cloth Pants		51	5	10
Summer Pants		38	2	50
Silk Dresses	1	13	10	22
Merino Dresses	1	4	8	27
Calico Dresses		57	6	37

Seams of any considerable length are stitched, ordinarily, at the rate of a yard a minute.

Great Bargains in Watches and Jewelry—At the old stand, No. 11 Wall st., up stairs.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

Fine Gold Watches, very handsome, only	$15
Sterling Silver Watches, only	7
Ladies' Gold Enameled Hunting Watches, only	35
Ladies' Diamond and Enameled do., only	50
English Patent Levers, in heavy hunting case, only	25
English Patent Levers, open face, only	20
The American Watch, in heavy gold and silver cases, as low as	30

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Orders from the country by letter carefully attended to, securely packed, and sent by express at my risk to all parts.

VERY HANDSOME REAL BRONZE AND GOLD EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS, with finest French movement, as low as $30

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

J. MACDUFF, No. 11 Wall-st., up stairs.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway, Corner Franklin-st.

This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Obliged to Remove.

BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays will be issued on Wednesday, Dec. 7.

GENIN'S HAT STORE,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 631, Dec. 5, 1859.

53, 82, 10, 37, 36, 3, 62, 34, 64, 33, 47, 77, 21.

Class No. 632, Dec. 5, 1859.

9, 28, 26, 34, 66, 17, 61, 43, 7, 3, 19, 29, 59.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 5, 1859.

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JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

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THE INDEPENDENT.
The execution of
CAPT. JOHN BROWN,
Full report in this week's number.
INCIDENTS AND FACTS
Not to be found in any other paper,
REPORTED BY ONE OF THE EDITORS
Who accompanied the body of
CAPT. BROWN
To this City. Also facts from
MRS. BROWN,
Since the execution, taken from her own lips.
Particulars of last hours of
CAPT. BROWN

Not reported in any other paper, comprising a full history of this eventful and solemn tragedy. Also,

A SERMON
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Revised by the Author.

And a Letter from

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

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ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. per yard.
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AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—The volume for 1858 of the Transactions of the Institute are now ready for delivery. Members may obtain them of the Librarian, No. 22 Cooper Institute. Previous volumes can also be furnished to those who have not received them.

W. B. LEONARD,
Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.—Persons who are afflicted with these diseases are respectfully invited to call upon ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing persons that have been pronounced incurable. Office for the treatment of Pulmonary diseases only, No. 158 Bowery. Send for a pamphlet on Consumption, gratis

NEW BOOKS.

THE JUVENILE PUBLICATION WEEK.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS WEEK
The following JUVENILES, suitable
FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES:

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BABY NIGHT CAPS.

By the Author of "Night Caps," "Aunt Fanny's Stories," &c., &c. 1 vol. Square. 16mo. 50 cents.

CONTENTS:

A Night Cap Letter from Aunt Fanny.
The Story told to Minnie.
Little Sayings and Doings; or, the Effect of a Good Example.
Jack and his Friends.
Little Helen.
How Little Susie was Lost and Found.

"A book just suited for a little child just commencing to read is one of the most difficult things in the making of children's books. Aunt Fanny has succeeded in making herself at home with these little youngsters, and we have no doubt Kriss Kringle will secure a large number of copies."

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III.

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MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

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REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
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FOR INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, WEAK STOMACHS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and for purifying the blood, are not surpassed by any remedy on earth.

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The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

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TO PRESERVE AND DRESS THE HAIR.—"One of the best dressings for the hair ever invented is BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It is well known that there is a principle in Cocoa-Nut Oil, owing to which the hair of the natives of the South Seas, who use it, remains glossy and never falls off. BURNETT has greatly improved this oil by chemical purification, and it now not only thoroughly cleans the hair, forming a lather when rubbed on, but keeps it glossy, slightly damp, and in form as brushed for a long time. Ladies dressing their hair elaborately, for the evening, will find that it will keep it in shape for hours. Its qualities as preventing the hair from falling are truly remarkable."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

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POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH WARD.

ANDREW E. McGLYNN,
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The respectable voters of this Ward, without regard to party, are here presented with a few facts, which may help to decide their choice with regard to the important office of School Commissioner. Without seeking to disparage in any way either of the other candidates, it is here proposed only to give them some information in regard to Mr. Andrew E. McGlynn, whose name has been placed before the people as the proper man for that important trust.

Mr. McGlynn is a native of this City, of a widely known and highly respected family, remarkable for liberality and integrity of character, and for the last thirty-three years resident in this City. He is a gentleman of finished education, and well acquainted with the different educational systems of this country and Europe, having himself received his early training in our common schools, and afterwards studied some years in one of the most renowned institutions of learning on the Continent of Europe.

He was prevailed upon to allow his name to come before the people by a number of gentlemen of the Ward, chiefly tax-payers, who met for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for school officers; and their choice was afterwards confirmed by the Mozart Hall Ward Convention.

It is hoped that those in this Ward who value capability and trustworthiness more than mere party ties, will give their support to Mr. McGlynn, and thus insure the selection of the right man for the right place.

MANY TAY-PAYERS.

EIGHTH WARD
SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
HENRY A. MORGAN.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
ISAAC F. DUCKWORTH.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
SAMUEL J. BERRY,
ALBERT SLAUSON.
For Constables,
ABRAHAM MOSES. | WILLIAM B. JONES.

We, the undersigned, would respectfully request the voters of the Eighth Ward to examine well the qualifications of the gentlemen named, as candidates for School Officers:

William Tucker,	William Westervelt,
William Bloomfield,	John E. Miller,
E. Bootman,	William B. Bancroft,
Abraham T. Riker,	John Van Riper,
Robert Henry,	A. Zabriskie,
Asa Stevens,	A. Hutton,
Mathias Clark,	John B. Cornell,

SEVENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS

For School Commissioner,
DANIEL COGER,
For School Inspectors,
ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
NATHANIEL M. TERRY,
(To fill a vacancy.)
For School Trustees.
MAHLON T. HEWIT,
EDWARD M. SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
(To fill a vacancy.)
ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
SAM'L T. McKINNEY, } Secretaries.
ISRAEL D. WALTER, }

The above ticket received a unanimous and cordial adoption at a large and influential meeting of the voters of the Ward, without distinction of party, held Monday evening, Nov. 28 1859.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican and Citizens' School Ticket, commended to the consideration of the good men of all parties:

For Commissioner,
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE.
For Inspector,
MANNING MERRILL.
For Trustees,
ENEAS ELLIOT,
WILLIAM GARDNER.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.

For Councilman,
ABRAM S. VOSBURGH.
Indorsed by the Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Association.
Indorsed by the Independent Association.
Indorsed by the American Convention.
Indorsed by the People's Party of the District.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR., BUILDER.

Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.

H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman,
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

NINETEENTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS

For Commissioner,
ADDISON BROWN.
For Inspector,
HENRY J. ARMSTRONG,
For Trustees,
WILLIAM G. KING, JAMES MILLER.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND CITIZEN NOMINATION,

For Commissioner of Common Schools, 16th Ward:
ROBERT A. ADAMS.
SIDNEY A. YEOMANS, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, Ch'n.

UNION AND PEOPLE'S
NOMINATION.

For Councilman Vth District,
JOHN W. JARBOE.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—FIRST, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen.
WILLIAM H. CAULFIELD,
NOAH L. FARNHAM,
CHARLES H. HALL,
WILLIAM PARKER,
WARREN ROSEVALT,

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—Whig, American and Peoples' nomination for Alderman,

CHARLES PECK.

As a report has been circulated that Mr. Peck has withdrawn as a candidate in the coming election, this notice is to state that Mr. Peck is a candidate, and his friends will use all efforts and call upon all good citizens who desire to see a proper man in a proper place to vote for Alderman, CHARLES PECK.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR Almshouse Governor,

WM. T. PINKNEY.

Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE JEWS HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1859.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN THE meeting-room of the Greene-st. Synagogue, on the 11th day of December next, for three Directors, as Class No. 2, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, L. M. Morrison and Joseph Fatman, whose term of office will expire on that day. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 M.

SAML. A. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL DONATION PARTY FOR the benefit of the OLD LADIES' HOME will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 7 and 8, at the Graham Institution, corner of Dekalb and Washington avs. The friends of the charity and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend. By order, A. R. ST. JOHN, Corresponding Sec'y.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held in their Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. FISCHELL will read a paper on *The History of the Jews in America.* ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

THE VETERANS OF 1812, '13 AND '14 ARE notified to meet at No. 66 Lewis-st., on Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Samuel Harned, one of their members. Let every member attend.

By order. H. RAYMOND. Col.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION" will be held in the small chapel of the University on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and moore inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE,

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S FREE CLASSES FOR Violin and Flute are open for new pupils TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, for gents, at 8 o'clock. Also, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, for boys. Instruments and books furnished free to all. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, guitar, &c., &c. No. 288 Bowery.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has two private desks just vacant, which may be secured by new pupils at only $15 for a full commercial course. Regular terms $25. Ladies' cheap writing class $3.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. | ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—A select boarding-school for boys, Norwich town, Conn.; terms $50 per quarter. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY competent, who would be willing to give instructions one or two hours each day on the piano and in French, as compensation for a pleasant and agreeable home in the country, can hear of such a situation by addressing W. S. W., New-York Post-office, stating when and where an interview may be had. First-class references given and required.

LESSONS.—A GERMAN (PROTESTANT) LADY, experienced in tuition, wishes to give lessons in French, acquired in France; German, English in all its branches. Italian and Drawing. Highest references. Address, E. F., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

TEACHER WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER for a district school in the country. He must be well qualified, of good character, and a Protestant. Terms, about $75 a quarter. Apply, with references, to A. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE desires a situation as teacher at the South. Address HARVARD, for three days, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,

Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

"The best Piano existing."

Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.

Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES

For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—SUPERIOR-TONED new scale pianos in elegant rosewood cases, at $175, $200, $250, $275, $300. &c. Second-hand pianos at $35, $60, $75, $80, $125. One rosewood "Chickering" at $125. One rosewood "Chickering," 7-octave, $175. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO wanted, in exchange for a tract of land in N. W. Mo. The best reference in regard to title and quality of land given. Address H. F. F. Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

MRS. PERINI MARETZEK—LATE PRIMA donna contra-alto of the Italian Opera in Milan, Turin, New-York, &c., gives instruction in all kinds of vocal music and the piano. For terms, call at or address No. 284 6th-av., below 18th-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, OR IN going from there to the corner of 9th-av. and 23d-st. and back, a small PACKAGE marked W. A. S. Van Duzer, containing two diamond studs. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the St. Nicholas. W. A. S. VAN DUZER.

LOST—LAST FRIDAY EVENING, BETWEEN South Ferry and No. 76 Court-st., Brooklyn, a GOLD HUNTER LADY'S WATCH. If the finder will return the watch at the above place in Court-st., he will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A SMALL PARCEL, LEFT IN THE WAITing-room of the Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by bringing it to No. 32 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or children's nurse; would like to go to California with a lady or family, or would like to form the acquaintance of a young woman going to California; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as light chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, or light chambermaid and sewer; is a neat sewer and embroiderer. This person will be found dutiful and obliging. Episcopal family preferred. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she is perfectly competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would do light chamberwork if required; has got the best of City reference. Apply at No. 21 East 20th-st., Grammercy Park.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from last place; no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of 16, as nurse in a private family, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a good, plain sewer, willing and obliging; has good City reference from her late employer. Call, during two days, at No. 270 6th-av., in the dry goods store, second door north of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A middle-aged English woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand; or a situation as seamstress; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD ADdress wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be recommended well; is fond of children; would do chamberwork if required; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 127 Plymouth-st., near Bridge, Brooklyn, third floor, front room for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has lived only in two families in five years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., (until engaged,) between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker, and thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to do the plain washing if required. Good City reference given. Inquire at No. 146 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and understands all about taking care of a baby. Wages no object to a good home. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman as cook; who thoroughly understands her business and all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 256 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and help in the washing and ironing; or else to do general housework in a small private family. Call at her last place, No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Green-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK IN A respectable American or English family; is fully competent to fill the situation; City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, of much experience, as a housekeeper or governess in a gentleman's family. City reference given. Address A. W., Station D., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 42 6th-av., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation as dressmaker, by the day or week. Inquire at No. 294 7th-av., corner 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman as excellent plain cook, No. 82 West 17th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' WASHING wanted, by a respectable woman, who is an experienced hand, and understands it thoroughly; has good reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY would like the supervision of a gentleman's family, either at the North or South. Address, for one week, W. W., office of the Protestant *Churchman*, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF STRICTLY moral and temperate habits, a situation in a gentlemen's furnishing goods store, wholesale or retail, or in a saddlery or coach hardware store. Can produce the best of City reference and security if required. An answer from any in a respectable business would be noticed. Address, for two days, J. V. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, one who is fully competent of the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference from his late employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address F. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COMMISSION, wholesale grocery or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man 16 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fair hand, is industrious and entirely reliable. The best references given. Address, stating time and place of interview. H. M., Box No. 299 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR ANY other employment where sobriety and attention are required; has the best of reference as such from his present employers; has a good knowledge of the City if required; writes a fair hand. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 182 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, in a private family; has lived in the best establishments in the City; has been 20 years among horses; can train a charger, if required; good references given. Call at or address H. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; is a married man, and understands his business well; has lived in this City eight years. Call on, or address, J. F., No. 285 West 24th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; can clean silver and furniture. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—WANTED a situation as Compositor on a newspaper, by a young man of steady habits. Address, for two days, PRINTER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office by a law student. Address A. P. B., No. 58 President-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND REsponsible concern desires to obtain the services of an expert in canvassing for subscriptions and advertisements. One accustomed to deal with merchants in large cities and who is willing to travel, preferred. A liberal salary will be paid to an experienced man; none others need apply. Address H. H. H., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, with references. All communications will be confidential.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOK-STORE; THE situation is a very pleasant and agreeable one, and none need apply unless well recommended in all respects. Address IRVING, New-York Post-office, stating full particulars of age, married or single, experience in business, salary expected, and with real name and reference, &c.; all applications treated as confidential if required; wanted also, one or two boys in the same store; address as above.

WANTED—A MAN OF MATURED EXPERIence in business in this City, in connection with the importing and jobbing of goods for men's wear; to a person thoroughly competent an opportunity rarely to be found will be offered, in regard to position, stock and remuneration. Address J. H. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; none but an excellent penman need apply. Address, stating age and references, D. E. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LEADING CARPET HOUSE IS IN want of a man to take the entire charge of the sales department. To a person fully competent, an agreeable position and liberal remuneration will be offered. Address A. B. S., Box No. 166 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. None but those who are competent, and can come well recommended, need apply, at No. 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN THE OYSTER and dining-saloon, No. 265 Bowery, Manhattan House.

WANTED TO GO SOUTH—A YOUNG MAN as salesman and book-keeper. Address L. H. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES,
MANUFACTURED
AND
FOR SALE BY
Arrangement
The Subscribers, under an
with the
PATENTEE,
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
Office No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE BILLIARD TABLE, IN perfect order. Apply at No. 15 Laight-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXCLUSIVE SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, SOLID STERLING SILVER SETS, WAITERS, &c.,

To the trade and private buyers,

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY Dec. 7, at 10½ A. M., at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. The stock consists in part of castors, cake and fruit baskets, coffee and tea sets, of 4, 5 and 6 pieces, swing water kettles, plain and percolating coffee urns, liquor frames, with elegant cut bottles, liquor cases, pitchers and goblets, butter dishes, salt and mustard stands, dish covers, egg boilers, spoon stands, toast racks, and a variety of other small articles.

ALSO,

A very large assortment of WARRANTED ENGLISH SILVER mounted and GERMAN SILVER PLATED WAITERS, from 6 to 28 inch, of various designs and patterns.

ALSO,
At 12 o'clock,

SOLID STERLING SILVER SETS, WAITERS, &c., consisting of four richly and heavily chased TEA SETS, of three and four pieces; oval engraved WAITERS; salt cellars; GOLD and SILVER chased children's sets of knives, forks and spoons, in cases; pure silver filagree CARD CASES, solid silver FLOWER VASES, children's cups, &c., all warranted PURE COIN. The whole of the above will be on exhibition at the salesroom on TUESDAY, 6th inst., and the public generally is invited to examine them, as they will POSITIVELY be sold without any reserve whatever. Believing this to be the only sale of the kind that has ever taken place in this City, we earnestly invite an examination of the goods.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

44 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM.
ALSO FOUR HOUSES.

To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIRST-AV.—1 lot northwest corner 122d-st.

THIRD-AV.—2 lots, east side, 50 ft. 6 in. north of 106th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—2 lots north side, 445 ft. west of 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 3d-av., with house thereon.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th avs. Also, 3 full lots adjoining. Also, 2 gore lots adjoining.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—2 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with gores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 122d-st.) Also 4 lots adjoining.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—3 lots, north side, 205 ft. west 2d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—3 lots, south side, 210 ft. west of 2d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 105 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 235 ft. west 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 280 ft. east of 4th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 265 ft. east of 4th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-ST.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB PRIVATE LIBRARY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., volumes of English and American standard works, in the various departments of literature, including very many fine copies elegantly bound in London and Oxford. It is a truly splendid collection, among which may be found Hume and Smollet's England, 16 vols.; Beaumont and Fletcher's complete works; Clarendon's Rebellion, 7 vols., 8vo., bound in tree marble calf; Walter Scott's complete works, 98 vols., illustrated with nearly 200 engravings, and bound in superb style; Edinburgh Review, 108 vols.; Quarterly Review, 99 vols.; Lord Bacon's works, 10 vols., 8vo., bound in calf; Boswell's Life of Johnson, 10 vols., half mor.; Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, 2 vols., 4to.; Hogarth's Works, containing upwards of 159 plates, together with the suppressed plates, folio, bound in half morocco; Gilray's celebrated Caricatures, with 600 original plates, folio, bound half morocco; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, 50 fine line Engravings by Wilkie and others, folio, half morocco; Gems of European Art, 2 vols.; Imperial to Illuminated Magazines, edited by Douglass Jerrold, with several hundred engravings by Leech, 4 vols. to half morocco; Milton's Works, 3 vols., royal 4to.; fine Illustrated Encyclopædia Britannica, 26 vols.; Gibbon's Rome; Robertson's England, 8 vols., bound in full Russia; with many elegantly bound Standard American Works. This elegant Library will be on exhibition as above the day previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom—Large sale of an Importer's stock of fine English gold watches, diamond jewelry, &c.—By order of the executrix of Charles Brumly, deceased, his entire stock, removed from his place of business, No. 129 Fulton-st., to our salesroom, for the greater convenience of sale, consisting of a large stock of fine English gold watches, by the most celebrated makers. Also, watch movements, ditto. A valuable assortment of fine diamond breastpins, ear-rings, finger do., &c. Also, a large assortment of 14 and 18 carat jewelry, mosaics, &c., jewelry set, various precious stones, gold pencil cases, pearl handled cutlery, razors, knives, &c. All the office furniture, desks, counters, office clocks, cases, &c. About 35 very valuable original oil-paintings. Herring's fireproof safe, lined with chilled iron, inside door, Jones' permutation lock, powder proof, &c. Positively no goods, under any circumstances, admitted into this sale other than the stock of the deceased, as per catalogue. The sale must be without any reserve to the highest bidder. Can be examined on the morning of sale, as above.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, ITALIAN Marble Statuary, Engravings, Bronzes, &c., by C. J. WOLBERT & CO., Auctioneers, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 807 Chestnut-st., over Chickering & Son's Piano Wareroom. Estate of J. J. Vansychel, Esq., deceased; Executrix's peremptory sale; comprising a large number of original oil paintings by eminent European and American artists, among whom are Polemberg, Steinbruck, Krouseman, Schroster, Kiorbeck, Burkel, Wirmer, Rothermel, Edmund Eagles, Ropes, R. Zahner, Jere. Wilson, Camphausen, Delattre, Guirard, Montelant, Whittridge, Bonfield, Schmidt, Winner and others. Italian Marble Statuary by Steinhauser and others; bas-reliefs by Bartholomew; proof copies; fine engravings; genuine Italian bronzes; articles of vertu, costly furniture; fire arms, &c.

The goods will be exhibited for examination three days prior to the sale.

Catalogues will be sent by mail on application to C. J. WOLBERT & Co., Philadelphia.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

GREAT TEA KETTLE AUCTION SALE. —CONTINUATION OF CATALOGUE OF TUESDAY 6th, at No. 534 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock.—Great variety of housekeeping goods, scrubbing brushes, chamois' preserve cans, door mats, sheep mats, fine steel fire sets and stands. Radiators, sportmen's camp cases, nut picks and nutcracks in cases, silver and ivory napkin rings in cases, fine plated goods in cases for presents.

A. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., consisting in part of men's rubbers, boots and overshoes, men's calf-grain and kip boots; also all kinds of copper-nail work. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHen ware, tea trays, toys, and fancy goods. TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, a large Catalogue of choice goods, in lots, for City and country dealers. Sale positive, for cash.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON Staten Island, opposite Perth Amboy, and within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and railroad depôt, now in course of erection, consisting of a large house, built in the most substantial manner, containing nine rooms, and a large parlor, handsomely finished marble mantels, &c., large barn, stable and carriage house, plenty of good soft water, fruit of all kinds in abundance; also, a beautiful building site, containing ten acres of land on an elevated spot near the shore, commanding a fine view of Perth Amboy and the surrounding country near the steamboat landing. Persons doing business in the City, desirous of living in the country, will find the above a beautiful location; the steamer *Thomas Hunt* leaves the foot of Robinson-st., daily for the Island, and in the spring the railroad will be completed, affording access every hour in the day. Apply to C. M. TURNER, on the premises, Trotter's dock, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to purchase at a bargain a beautiful country-seat near Peekskill, on the turnpike leading to Lake Mahopac. The house is furnished thoroughout and ready for immediate occupancy. The property will be sold with the furniture, stock, horses and carriages. Terms liberal if sold immediately. The owner desires to go South, and will sell the whole at a great bargain. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. COUGHLIN, No. 89 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-story and basement house, complete and splendidly furnished. The furniture is new, and of the most fashionable description. The house has all the modern improvements, and situated in a first-class neighborhood; price together, $14,000—or the furniture will be sold for $4,500—and the house leased for a term of years at $1,000. Address A. S. P., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—One mile west from the river, commanding beautiful views of the Hudson and inland country, 60 acres, in a high state of cultivation, watered by never-failing streams, fine orchard, &c. For particulars apply by mail, or to W. R. and C. L. BROWN, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN ONE hour of the City—Llewellyn Park;—it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into country places of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE and brick English basement house, replete with all modern improvements; house 16x52; lot 100; five lines of cars and stages within a block; will be sold at a sacrifice; $4,000 can remain. Apply on premises, No. 349 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERchandise, stocks, bonds, &c., or City property, one or more partially-improved farms of 320 acres each, on the Illinois Central Railroad, within 3½ miles of Peru station, and 108 miles from Chicago. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements, and furnished in the handsomest style; lot 25 feet by 92 feet—being No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., of WESTON, DORTIC & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8 000 Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT A MODERATE PRICE, THE house No. 13 Lexington-av., with immediate possession. House 26x70 feet; lot 26x100; party wall making it very spacious inside. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the amount is sufficiently large, part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 610 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2 second floor.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE No. 292 West 24th-st., fitted up with every convenience, and in perfect order. Apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM AND RESIdence, near Newburgh, N. Y. Would exchange for City property. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 22.

WANTED—WESTERN LAND, FREE AND UNincumbered in exchange for improved property. Inquire of F. A. PADDOCK, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, THE THREE-story and basement house No. 204 West 20th-st. The house has all the modern improvements in, and is in complete order. Rent low. Possession given in a few days. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—RENT $325—A NEAT COTTAGE VERY desirable for a small family; location healthy, about 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Myrtle and Fulton-av. cars pass within a few doors. For further particulars, apply at No. 10 Warren-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—STORES SUITABLE FOR BOOT AND shoe stores, tailor, jeweler, dry-goods, &c., on the east side of 9th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Apply on the premises, or No. 224 West 42d-st., of RICHARD PELTON.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A TWENTY-YEARS' lease of property, corner of Church and Leonard sts., 100 by 125 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS IN REAR BUILDING NO. 443 4th-st., being second and third floors of said house. Dimensions 50 by 28 feet. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st. A very complete suite of elegantly furnished apartments consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms with bath-room attached. Also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season, on reasonable terms, in this quiet and desirable located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 324 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board—one on the second, and room and bedroom on the third floor—can be obtained at No. 151 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 303 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERTISER will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nicely furnished rooms on second floor. Has no other boarders. House contains all modern improvements, and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., within 4 minutes' walk of either cars or ferry. Address L. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND small room, on third floor, may be engaged by gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AN unfurnished room in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Would take breakfast and tea with the family, if agreeable to them. Location between 7th and 9th avs., and 14th and 23d sts. Address Mr. ALBERT, care of John Aizen, Druggist, corner Spring and Hudson sts.

ROOMS TO LET AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER—By an old widow lady quite alone. Can spare a furnished parlor and bedroom, with grate, also a few small rooms separate, and board for the winter. The chief object is nice, genteel persons for company. This is no boarding house. Call for a few days on second floor of No. 254 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they need, and who may wish to reduce their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board for the Winter, at a moderate price, may address, with terms, G. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

N. B.—The applications of boarding-house keepers will not be noticed.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 45 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Back parlor handsomely furnished, $16 per week; front room third floor, $12, for two, gas and fire included; two single rooms, $5 each. All modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av., to let with board, front parlor on second floor, and two large hall rooms. The house and situation are pleasant; and as well as a first-class table will be found the comfort and pleasantness of an elegant home. Dinner at 6. Reference exchanged.

IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a pleasant room with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, a single room.

PARTIAL BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain a neatly furnished bedroom, with gas and bath; price, $3 50 each per week; location below 4th-st., west side; references exchanged. Address M. P., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are but few or no other boarders; terms must be moderate. Address B. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

A PLEASANT PARLOR ON THE FIRST floor will be let with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single men. Terms moderate. No. 683 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL BOARD, to two gentlemen; a pleasant room on the second floor. Apply at No. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD where instruction upon the piano-forte and in singing would be considered sufficient compensation. Address V., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS.
PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN.

THE MAMMOTH DOUBLE BROTHER JONATHAN for Christmas and New-Year's will be ready Wednesday. It is the handsomest Pictorial Sheet that has been issued in a long time. Newsmen will be supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS.

Full and valuable instruction in Coloring, both in Water and Oil colors, Photographs, &c., will be found in the new book on Art, called "ART RECREATIONS." Besides these, there are equally valuable chapters on other desirable styles. Every artist and every teacher who will examine this book, (which will be found at all the book and print stores,) will be satisfied of its value to them. Price $1 50.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

A LADY, OF FOREIGN BIRTH, WITHOUT friends, and of the highest respectability, being in temporary embarrassment, requires the loan of $50, for which she offers a room with board and good security. Any gentleman willing to advance the above amount, will please address, with name, for an interview and further particulars, W. W., Box No. 1,186 New-York Post-office.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIESEMAR 1, 2 or 3." Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold by the Publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (four doors from Macdougall,) NEW-YORK, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO.

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

IS IT POSSIBLE?—THE DEFORMED AND PARALYTIC MADE TO WALK.—My age is 32, and, till within a few months, I had never walked, by reason of paralyzed limbs. When eight months old my joints became contracted, and my feet were drawn nearly bottom upward. I was confined to my chair, and could move about the room only by moving the chair and dragging my limbs after. Every effort at cure utterly failed, and my friends gave up my case in despair. At last, in opposition to their judgment, I applied to Dr. J. P. MANN, No. 126 West 39th-st., for treatment, with the happiest results. I am now able to walk; my limbs are perfectly straight, and my feet in their natural position. At this unhoped-for relief from a calamity which had rendered my life useless, my feelings are not easy to describe, and impel me to give this testimonial.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1859. ZILPHA SHEPARD.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 160 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, THE WELL-KNOWN author and lecturer, may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases and weaknesses to which the sexes are liable. No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dipensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PEIRCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Crager, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859. STORRS & SEDGWICK,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building,
34 Wall-st., New-York.

n15-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.

o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.

ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.

my24-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

RARE CHANCE FOR DRUGGISTS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Several pounds of most beautiful Vanilla, just brought in by a gentleman, are deposited for sale at FREUND & GROSSINER'S, No. 170 Water-st. The price is very low.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York I do hereby offer a

REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
for the detection of any person
VOTING
or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;

or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in this City on

TUESDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next.

To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.

But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1859.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.

Tax-payers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,

for the importation and the selling on commission of all kinds of staple dry goods. No. 6 College-place.
H. L. ATHERTON,
J. R. FAURE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859. J. C. WALKINSHAW.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JOHN C. LANG & CO., is dissolved from the 23d of November last. JOHN C. LANG continues the business. JOHN C. LANG.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

25,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,069 Post-office.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE STEAMBOAT ISLAND BELLE will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M., at Essex, on the Connecticut River. The said boat has recently been injured by fire. She is afloat and worth rebuilding. Length of boat 165 feet, cylinder 34 inches in diameter, and 10 feet stroke. For information, inquire of Capt. J. POST, No. 23 South-st., New-York, or D. F. ATKINS, office Long Island Railroad Company, South Ferry, Brooklyn. Sale positive.
S. H. TOWNSEND, Agent for owners.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPITAL to take the place of one about retiring, in a well-established produce, commission and storage business, located in one of the best streets down town; a fine, commodious fire-proof store, with ten years' lease. For particulars, address J. C. E. Box No. 133 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, TEA AND SPICE route, together with the stock and fixtures, all in good order. Apply to J. C. DEVOY, No. 117 Broome-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. H. ROEDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth, and marriage, love affairs, journeys, lawsuits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. ROEDER succeeds when all others fail. Beware of impostors, and remember her residence, No. 43 Christopher-st.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 1st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERS' HALL—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST. —J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,

R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

GOLDEN GATE,

R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $30.—The Anchor Line of Steam Packet Ships

UNITED KINGDOM.........Capt. W. MEIKLEREID
JOHN BELL.........Capt. W. CREIGHTON
(Late of the celebrated clipper ship *Three Bells.*)

are intended to leave New-York and Glasgow on the following dates:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
JOHN BELL...Fri., Dec. 9	JOHN BELL..Sat., Nov. 12
U. KINGDOM..Sat., Dec. 31	U. KINGDOM..Wed., Nov. 30
JOHN BELL...Sat., Jan. 28	JOHN BELL..Wed., Dec. 28

These high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamships are the ONLY LINE DIRECT FOR GLASGOW, and are fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon Cabin..$65 | Forward Cabin..$50 | Steerage..$30

For freight or passage, apply to HANDYSIDES & HENDERSON, Glasgow, on board steamer at Pier No. 37 North River, or to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., New-York,
No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William-st.

Sterling Exchange for sale on Glasgow, Liverpool or London.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving. On and after Dec. 15, no bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations. $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 21st December.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—PARTIES WISHING to send presents to their friends in the "Old Country," can have them forwarded with safety and dispatch, through the AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 72 Broadway. Daguerreotypes, jewelry, money and freight of all kinds forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston.
H. S. LANSING & CO., Proprietors.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—TWO PIER LOOKING-GLASSES, with marble tables and brackets; two rosewood tête-à-têtes, made by J. & W. Meeks; and four rosewood chairs, with other furniture, for sale at No. 18 East 50th-st., by SETH W. PECKHAM.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.

Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.

Loans obtained on good securities.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON CALIFORNIA,
By A. BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution. N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1859. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock, P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,283, dated Oct. 7, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct. 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 18, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '56, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund. A. STONE, Jr., President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

KEROSENE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S stock for sale cheap. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE Shares Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company Stock. Apply to JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN OF AMPLE MEANS AND position, wishes to correspond with a young girl or widow, with a view to matrimony. Address, appointing an interview, T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

[illegible]ENTS.

[illegible] GARDEN.

A [illegible] OF THE ARTS DEDICATED TO
COMEDY,
MUSIC,
AND THE
BALLET,

By
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
TUESDAY, DEC. 6,
FIRST NIGHT
OF
A NEW PLAY,
IN FIVE ACTS,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
The author of many popular Dramatic Works.
NEW SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.

Mr. BOURCICAULT, as Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Zoe, the Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1859,
Will be produced
A new play, in five acts,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
Called
THE OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.

The time—The present Winter.

N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.

CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton	Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McCloskey, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate	Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally	Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "ole uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work, sa"	Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)	
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave	Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons	Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lafourche, a rich Planter	Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe	Mr. D. Bourcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes	Miss Barke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer	Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman	Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter	Miss H. Secor
Coillou, an Overseer	Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter	Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the auctioneer's clerk	Mr. Ponisi
Grace, a yellow girl, a slave	Miss Gimber
Solon, a grief boy-slave	Mr. Styles
Dido, the cook, a slave	Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Claiborne	Miss Clinton
Minnie, the quadroon slave	Miss Walters

Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.

Nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice.—Shaks.

Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur—Virgil.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.
THE PLANTATION OF TERREBONNE.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm. THE SLAVE SALE.

Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—an alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Improved and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.

Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.

The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.

SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.

Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE BRAKE—SUNRISE.

McCloskey out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.

SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.

Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynchverdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.

SCENE FOURTH, AND LAST.

The parlor at Terrebonne again—Zoe's adieu to her home before she leaves it for the house of her new master—The glass of water—The arrival of Scudder—The joyful news—Pete in a bad way—Zoe's freedom—Free at last.

THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
THE VISION AT THE LANDING.
LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.

McCloskey appeals to the highest tribunal—The last that was seen of the Indian Wah-no-tee.

During the Winter season, the doors will open at 6 P. M. The entertainments commence at 7.

Families bringing children are informed that the entertainments always conclude before 10½ o'clock. This rule will only be departed from under particular circumstances, and this departure will be notified in the bills.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,
Mr. SAM COWELL,
AT THE
FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY.

Where his admirable representations of the ludicrous side of human existence and his wonderfully clever descriptive songs are nightly received by audiences the most

CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE
ever assembled in this City, with uncontrolable
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
Mr. COWELL'S NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Jas. Hicks, Dr. Guilmette, &c., &c., when he will appear in a
FIRST OF COMIC CREATIONS,
including
THE LONDON SHOE BLACK,
MISS BETSEY NUBBLES,
PHEBE BROWN AND THE CAPTING COLE,

and give a nightly summary of the news of the day in the language of that classic bard,
WILLIAM BARLOW, ESQ., F. S. N. S. M. R. B. A.

Tickets, admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; to be obtained at the box office from 9 to 4, and at the principal music stores.

Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8¼.

MR. WALLACK
GIVES A NEW COMEDY,
AT HIS THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.—Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF, having returned from his Western tour, will have the honor to give, with Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, TWO READINGS from Shakespeare and Dickens, at Dodworth's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 13th, and THURSDAY, 15th inst. Tickets 50 cents—at Messrs. Appletons' and Mr. Crowen's bookstores.

DRAMATIC RECITATION AND MUSICAL SOIREE, complimentary to Miss FANNY WINSHIP, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1859, at 7½ P. M. Mrs. CLARA FISHER MAEDER, Miss MARY JUDD, Mr. J. G. MAEDER and Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON have volunteered their aid. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE REVIVAL OF THE
SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER
And
AMERICANS IN PARIS

Produced a house crowded to the ceiling. The joyous laughter and applause which hailed the performance induces the Management to announce

THOSE TWO PIECES FOR
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 6.
Cherry's admirable Comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER,
With a splendid caste.

Governor Heartall	Mr. Blake
Frank Heartall	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Malfort	Mr. Dyott
Timothy Quaint	Mr. Walcot
Captain Woodley	Mr. Floyd
Ferrett	Mr. Moore
Widow Cheerly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Malfort	Mrs. Sloan
Julia	Miss Reeves
Susan	Miss Tree

The Orchestra under the direction of R. STOEPEL.

To conclude with the successful Comedy originally produced at this Theatre, called
AMERICANS IN PARIS

Dr. Bothera	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Arthur Morris	Mr. Lester Wallack
Monsieur Lamouret	Mr. Floyd
Colonel de Sabre	Mr. Levere
Amelia (wife of Arthur Morris)	Mrs Hoey
Annie (wife of Dr, Bothera)	Miss Mary Gannon

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY) EVENING
WILL BE PRESENTED, FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
and most enthusiastically received in London, having had a career of many months' representation,
A NEW COMEDY, IN THREE ACTS,
BY STERLING COYNE, CALLED
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Miss Floyd
Fanny	Miss Tree

Box Book now open.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
FIFTH WEEK,
FIFTH WEEK,
FIFTH WEEK,
FIFTH WEEK,
FIFTH WEEK,
OF
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY EVENING.

Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with the following excellent cast

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service	Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier	H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward	J. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop	C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service	Levick
Harry, a courier	Jeffries
Richard } servants to Sir Walter	Henry
Robert } servants to Sir Walter	Evans
James } servants to Sir Walter	Munerest
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn	Miss Macarthy
Maud	Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott	Laura Keene

To conclude with the admired farce of
THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.
in which Messrs. Burnett, Peters, Levick and Miss Macarthy will appear.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Fox and Lingard.........Proprietors
THIS EVENING, Dec. 6,
The performance will commence with
FAUST;
OR THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS.
Concluding with
HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

No. 718 Broadway, (opposite the New-York Hotel.)

Pronounced universally by the public and the public Press to be the MOST NOVEL, FRESH, UNIQUE, TALENTED, ARTISTIC, EXCITING and UNOBJECTIONABLE entertainment in New-York.

FASHIONABLE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.
NEW OPERETTA! THE BEST YET!
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock,
Will be performed, for the
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA.

Mr. H. Drayton's Original Operatic Proverb, entitled "THERE'S A SILVER LINING TO EVERY CLOUD;"
OR,
THE SONNAMBULIST,
In a new form,
With the Original Music by Bellini.

The ORIGINAL and BEAUTIFUL AIRS, MELODIES, DUETS, &c., of the celebrated Opera have been retained, and
WILL BE SUNG BY Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON.

AMINA	Mrs. H. DRAYTON
Corporal Ransfeldt, alias Count Rodolpho.	Mr. H. DRAYTON

To conclude with the successful Operetta,
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
In which Mr. DRAYTON will introduce the popular song, "SIMON THE CELLARER."
Mrs. DRAYTON will sing
"SWEET HOME."

Places, sofas and single seats may be secured any number of nights in advance, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Seats, numbered and secured, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.

The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS.

Geo. Christy	Stage Manager
R. M. Hooley	Business Manager
S. C. Campbell	Musical Director

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, and
EVERY EVENING during the week,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ECHO BAND; or, DAMON OF THE WOODS.
GRAND BURLESQUE CONCERT A LA MUSARD.
THE DISAPPOINTED LOVER.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
AFRICAN QUARRELS, &c., &c.

Concluding with, first time here, Geo. Christy's very laughable farce called the
FUGITIVES.

Characters by the company.
NEW SONGS, ACTS AND FEATURES.
For full particulars see programme.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts. SATURDAY, Dec. 10, GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.

FIRST CONCERT,
(Sixth season,)
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1859,
In aid of the Sunday-School of
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

Proceeds to be applied to the Purchase of Library and Recitation Books, and for Clothing for Destitute Children of the School.

On which occasion a very attractive bill will be presented, the particulars of which will appear to-morrow.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
To be had of
Daniel Dana, Jr., No. 381 Broadway.
Messrs. Hall & Sons Music-store.
The General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union, No. 762 Broadway.
Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY."

MISS DOLLIE DUTTON, the smallest girl in the world, of her age, 9 years old, 26 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds—an infinitely greater curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb. She sings several songs, and will also dance the polka at each levee.

Miss JENNY LILLIE (six years old) will at each Levee sing "Kitty Clyde," "Our Country Girls," and "When I was Single;" and dance a Scotch Hornpipe. She will give Levees at Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (except Thursday evening) to Dec. 17, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The well-known Vocalist and Pianist, Miss P. A. HIGGINS, of Boston, will preside at the piano and sing several ballads. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents; children in the afternoon, 10 cents.
J. H. LILLIE, Ag't. ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

MRS. JUNIUS T. STAGG'S CONCERT.

AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

Mrs. JUNIUS T. STAGG respectfully announces to the citizens of Brooklyn that she will give a GRAND CONCERT at the Brooklyn Athenæum on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, assisted by the following eminent artists:

Mr. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Signor ARDAVINA, Baritone.
LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet à Piston.
Mr. WILLIAM SAAR, Pianist.
Mr. CARL ANCHUTZ, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents, and may be had at Nos. 167 and 359 Fulton-st., No. 23 Court-st., and Atlantic-st., corner of Court, Brooklyn, and at the Hall during the day and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

OBSERVE
A NEW COMEDY,
FULL AND GRAND
CAST,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.

A DELIGHTFUL TOUR THROUGH
LOVELY ITALY.

In the Lower Hall, Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, Pleasingly described by Mr. HAMILTON. Music by Prof. S E. KOOK.

Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25c. The free list will be suspended after Dec. 10.

"PARISINA."

This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the
"DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"
Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON
AFTER THE WAR."

Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE,

THE WHITE CAPTIVE,
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CAPT. H. CLAY PATE ON JOHN BROWN—At the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

AMUSEM[illegible]NTS

ACADEMY OF [illegible]USIC.

LADIES' GREAT CHARI[illegible]Y FAIR,
NOW OPEN,
FOR TWO WEEKS,
DAY AND [illegible]VENING,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH-ST.
It will present a most
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
RICH FANCY ARTICLES
and RARE WORKS OF ART,
Among which will be found
AN ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT BIBLE,
WRITTEN IN THE 14TH CENTURY,
500 YEARS OLD.
Also,

A SPLENDID BOOK OF VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS of celebrated Kings, Queens, Philosophers, Statesmen and Writers, including interesting original letters of George Washington, and other Presidents of the United States, of Washington Irving, Robert Fulton, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Sir Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, Herschel, Humboldt, Bonaparte, Charles Carroll, Alexander Hamilton, Francis Lieber, LL.D., &c., &c., &c.

Also,
EVERY AFTERNOON
AND EVENING,
A GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
By
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

AT PALACE GARDEN,
(14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrace,)

Open every afternoon and evening.

Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents.

SECOND WEEK OF THE
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
This matchless Zoological collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Has been visited during the past week by
43,781 PERSONS.

It contains a larger number and greater variety of animals than all other shows in the United States combined, and is the only complete menagerie now in America.

PROF. LANGWORTHY

Still continues to astonish the multitudes by his bold and daring performance in the dens.

A GRAND ALTERATION

Has been made, and seats arranged so that all can see the Pony and Monkey Performance, and now will be given every afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S Comic Piece of
P. P. P. P.
in which Messrs. EPH. HORN, J. H. BUDWORTH, and M. LEWIS will appear.
CHAS. WHITE and NED DAVIS in new special acts.
Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

EQUESTRIAN DRAMA AND CIRCUS COMBINED!
Second appearance of
M'lle. LOUISE WELLS' HIPPODRAMATIC TROUPE.

On TUESDAY EVENING will be acted the Equestrian Drama of
BUCK BISON;
Or, Baby Blanche, the Child of the Prairies.

Baby Blanche, (her original part,) Mlle. Louise Wells. The celebrated trained horses Nana Sahib and Roaring Rook, will perform in the drama.

Previous to which a magnificent display of
CIRCUS PERFORMANCES,
In which all the principal riders will appear.

Clown.........TONEY PASTOR.

DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION,

From Tropical Africa, the only specimens of the
GORILLA
In this country. Open, day and evening, at No. 635 Broadway, just below Bleecker-st.
Admission 25 cents.

PICTURE GALLERY.

FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

FIRST TIME,

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
THREE ACT COMEDY,
AT WALLACK'S
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK AND startling success of the new Legendary and historical drama, prepared expressly for this establishment, received last week with such unexampled admiration. CROWDS, UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE, because they arrived too late. To all who come before the curtain rises, a comfortable seat. THE DOOM OF DEVILLE will be repeated TUESDAY, Dec. 6, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, divided into THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX. For scenery, cast and incidents, see small bills. AFTERNOON, at 3, a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT and the Comedy of the HONEYMOON. Now to be seen here, a full-length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, Commission to a lieutenancy, and a KNIFE found on the body of his SON, TWO PIKES, or spears, taken at Harper's Ferry, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

CAPT. H. CLAY PATE ON JOHN BROWN—At the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

THE "YOUNG LADIES" OF THE BIBLE Class connected with the Sabbath School of the Middle Dutch Church will resume their Fair, in aid of their Missionary in the West, &c., at No. 722 Broadway, between Washington and Waverley places, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of this week. Articles for holiday presents can be obtained there. Tickets 12 cents—to be had at the door.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. 25c

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

CAPT. H. CLAY PATE ON JOHN BROWN—At the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

LECTURES.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND

Will deliver the next LECTURE in the course before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Subject—"THE LATE WAR IN EUROPE."

Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the desk and down-town office of the Library and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

WM. H. FRY, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture on the 15th inst. Subject—*The City of New-York.*

NEW, NOVEL AND CLASSICAL

ENTERTAINMENT!
Will open in a few days,
In this City,
THE ILLUSTRATED LECTURES
ON
GRECIAN MYTHOLOGY,
AND
CENTRAL AMERICA.

CAPT. HENRY CLAY PATE, OF VIRGINIA (formerly of Kansas,) will lecture at the Peter Cooper Institute on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.
Subject—"*John Brown in Kansas, and Old Brown in Virginia.*"

The lecture will consist of a personal description of Capt. Brown in Kansas in 1856, and in the Charlestown Jail on the 21st ult., between the speaker and Brown; the battle of Black Jack, wherein Capt. Pate was taken prisoner; amusing incidents of the Kansas excitement, Harper's Ferry affairs, and the utterance of Union sentiments.

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at No. 13 Cooper Institute and at the door.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

LECTURES FOR LADIES AT THE SPINGLER Institute, by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary. The small chapel of the Institution on 5th-av., corner of 34th-st., being completely crowded at these lectures, and there being no suitable room at present in the edifice capable of accommodating the audience, it has become necessary, until other arrangements can be made, to occupy, on these occasions, the larger chapel on Union-square. The next lecture will be given there on WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.

Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.

Private, family, or school classes attended.

Circulars at either Academy.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture:
"THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER,"
Acknowledged as the finest work of this master in the United States.
"THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH,"
HAYS' *chef d'œuvre.* Also works by other high-class artists.

From 9 to 4½ P. M. Admittance on application at the Studio University, Washington-square. Room No. 12.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.

With a capital of $50,000, he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,

(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LADIES' FAIR AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sisters of Mercy preside over an institution in Houston-street, in which many friendless girls are taught, supported, and from which they are enabled to procure situations. A fair in aid of their commendable charity was commenced last night at the Academy of Music under circumstances somewhat unfavorable, for the weather was forbidding, and the interest involved in the impending election, doubtless prevented the presence of many to whom, under ordinary circumstances, the weather would offer no obstacle. And yet the attendance was large beyond expectation. The building was tastefully fitted up, and, in the numerous tables which lined the walls, and glittered with articles of *vertu* and specimens of art, nearly every Catholic Church in the City was represented. The tables of the Sisters and of St. Mary's Church, the one under the supervision of Mrs. JOHN E. WHITE, and the other under that of Mrs. [illegible], were especially interesting and attractive. On the former was exhibited a capital collection of photographs. They were bound up in a handsome folio volume. Another curiosity was an illuminated vellum MS. of the Bible, of the Fourteenth century. The most prominent ornament of St. Mary's table was a painting of the Queen of May, which is to be balloted for when $100 shall have been subscribed. It would be invidious, however, to particularize any of the churches, for all appear to have done the utmost their resources would warrant. The fair is under the management of Messrs. GEORGE and JOHN E. WHITE, and is to be continued for a fortnight. The concluding addresses will be made by the well-known lecturer and preacher, Rev. Dr. CAHILL.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—A missionary meeting was held last evening at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth-avenue, for the purpose of bidding farewell to Rev. Messrs. WOOD and ALLEN of the M. E. Church, South, who have been set apart for the missionary work in China. Rev. Dr. SEHON, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Methodist Missionary Society, having come to New-York to take leave of these brethren, was invited to hold a meeting in this church. Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS presided. Bishop JANES opened the meeting with prayer, after which the infant child of Rev. Mr. ALLEN was baptized by Dr. SEHON. Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, made a brief address, in which he expressed the opinion that the missionary work should be the common platform of union for Protestant Christians throughout the earth. Dr. MCCLINTOCK followed, and Rev. Messrs. ALLEN and WOOD made addresses, detailing their Christian experience, and the circumstances which led them to devote themselves to the missionary work. The meeting was closed with a benediction by Dr. BANGS. The missionaries and their wives sail in a few days for China.

RECKLESS SHOOTING BY A BOATMAN.—On Saturday morning a number of little girls were on the pier at the foot of Delancey-street, engaged in picking up refuse coal. PATRICK KIRBY, a hand employed on board one of the coal-barges, ordered them to leave, at the same time firing a pistol at them. The charge took effect in the right side of EVA STEHL, a child 11 years of age, inflicting a wound so serious that her life is despaired of. KIRBY was soon afterwards arrested by Officer BROWN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and in the afternoon an *ante mortem* inquest was made by Coroner SCHIRMER. The prisoner, in reply to the questions of the Coroner, said that "About 9 o'clock, or a little after, I saw the children on the dock, and fired the pistol to scare them away; I did not intend to do any injury." He is in the Tombs, awaiting the result of the child's injuries.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO WASHINGTON IRVING.—The New-York Typographical Society, at a meeting which was held on Saturday evening, resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, and caused the rooms of the Printers' Library to be draped in mourning as a tribute of respect to WASHINGTON IRVING. Mr. IRVING manifested his interest in this Society, of which he was a member, by contributing copies of his works to its library, and by otherwise assisting in its maintenance and promoting its prosperity.

BLANKETS FOR THE NEWSBOYS.—The lodging-house of these little fellows is thronged nightly—the cold weather rendering quarters *al fresco* undesirable. The Superintendent, compelled by the sudden pressure, to appeal for aid to the charitable, begs us to say that any bed-clothing that may be sent to the rooms, No. 128 Fulton-street, or that may be called for at the dwellings of friendly donors, will be received with gratitude. The boys are suffering for want of it.

A LAUDABLE OBJECT.—The ladies of the Middle Dutch Church, situated in Lafayette-place, hold a fair to-day and to-morrow, the proceeds of which they propose to devote to the support of a missionary in the West. Those who desire to aid in this laudable object will find an opportunity by repairing to the rooms selected, which are immediately opposite the New-York Hotel.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, of the North Atlantic line, left yesterday from the pier foot of Canal-street, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall. She had about 600 California passengers. The *Northern Light*, of the Vanderbilt line, left for the same destination at the same hour, from the foot of Warren-street. She had about 300 passengers.

BURNED TO DEATH.—EMMA C. JONES, a child four years of age, was burned to death on Saturday night, at the residence of her parents, No. 93 East Thirty-second-street. Her clothes caught fire, during the temporary absence of her attendant, by coming in contact with the stove. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

A HERO ON 'CHANGE.—Capt. CREIGHTON, formerly of the *Three Bells*, now of the *John Bell*, visited the Corn Exchange yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by some of the principal members of the Association. He was obviously an object of personal interest to all.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M., yesterday, and was in session for five minutes. A number of papers of no public interest were presented and referred, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—CHANGE.—The time of running the Sunday trains has been changed as follows: Leaving Hunter's Point for Flushing and way stations at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.; leaving Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 4 30 P. M.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw-steamship *Vigo*, Capt. KENNEDY, left this port on Saturday for Liverpool, with 22 cabin and 180 steerage passengers. She carried out $230,000 in specie.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on Nov. 25, 260; admitted to Dec. 2, 50; discharged, cured or relieved, 43; died, 7: remaining at date, 260. Males, 217; Females, 43.

Fires.

IN JONES' WOOD.

The First District alarm at about 11¼ o'clock A. M. on Saturday was caused by the discovery of a fire in a barn attached to the Jones' Wood Hotel, and occupied by VALENTINE MAJOR, near the East River. Owing to the distance from the locality of any fire apparatus, the barn, with its contents, which consisted of hay, wagons, harness, &c., was entirely consumed. A brood mare, two colts and five donkeys belonging to Mr. MAJOR were suffocated. The barn is owned by Gen. JONES, and there is no insurance either on Mr. MAJOR's property, or on the barn. The total loss amounts to about $1,200. Officer SNYDER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested a man giving the name of BARTHOLOMEW STANTON, who stated that he resided at No. 314 West Twenty-ninth-street, on a charge of having set the barn on fire. The accused was locked up to await an examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

IN EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

On Sunday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire occurred in the carpenter-shop owned by ANSON CHASE, and situated in East Fifty-second-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue. Hose Co. No. 51 extinguished the flames. The damage amounts to about $100, there being no insurance. The Police of the Nineteenth Precinct state that the fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary.

IN WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

On Saturday evening, about 6½ o'clock, a number of boys made a bonfire with straw, in West 25th-street, between 10th and 11th avenues, and accidentally set fire to a shed belonging to Mr. RILEY. The flames were put out by some citizens, assisted by the Police of the Sixteenth Precinct.

IN THOMPSON STREET.

The burning of a small frame building in Thompson-street, near Broome-street, on Saturday morning, about 7½ o'clock, caused an alarm in the Third District. Loss about $50, and no insurance.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man, respectably dressed, was found yesterday morning in the River at the foot of Catharine street. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning. Deceased was apparently 35 years of age.

FATAL CASUALTY TO A STEVEDORE.

On the 29th ult., while PETER JOHNSON, a Swede, 45 years of age, was assisting to unload the ship *Bridgewater*, at pier No. 34 East River, a bar of iron slipped from the slings and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

Police Reports.

VICTIMS OF THEIR OWN FOLLY.

Francis H. Cornish, on Saturday evening, accompanied Martha Irvin and Delia Jackson to a disreputable house in Leonard street, near Church, where he was robbed of $111 in gold coin. The women were subsequently arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft, and $41 of the money was recovered. Both prisoners were committed for trial.... Mr. David Still, of Bennington County, Vermont, on the same evening accepted the invitation of Bridget McGuire to accompany her to a house of questionable character in the lower part of Greenwich-street. The couple were joined there by Patrick Fitzgerald who, in connection with the woman, is charged with having rifled Still's pocket of $200 in Bank bills. Officer [illegible] succeeded in arresting Bridget at her residence, No. 109 Columbia-street, and recovered $4, which is supposed to be a part of the stolen funds. She was committed to prison, but Fitzgerald has not yet been apprehended.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS.

James Welsh and Daniel Kelly went into the store of Wm. J. Davidson, No. 229 Broadway, on Saturday evening, and while Welsh, pretending to be anxious to purchase a garment, engaged the attention of the clerk, his companion secreted beneath his coat several pieces of vestings, valued at $53. An attempt was made to detain the men, but they both ran off. Mr. Davidson pursued them, and, assisted by officers Dayett and Willis, of the Fifth Ward, finally captured the fugitives. The goods, which they had dropped in their flight, were recovered, and the prisoners were locked up in the Tombs.

ESCAPED BURGLAR RECAPTURED.

On Saturday Capt. Dowling and Officer Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, arrested James Brennan *alias* Curry, a burglar who is charged with having escaped from Kings County Jail, four years since, where he was confined, together with a man named Turner. Both of the burglars escaped at the same time, but Turner was recaptured about a year since, and is now serving out a sentence of fifteen years at Sing Sing. Brennan is a dashing fellow of good presence, and at the time of his rearrest was handsomely dressed. He was taken to Brooklyn yesterday.

AN HONEST BARKEEPER.

On Sunday night officer Miller, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested a man in the act of carrying away a quantity of ladies' garments from the store of Elizabeth Strand, of No. 175 West Thirty-second-street, which had been opened with a skeleton-key. The prisoner gave the name of Julius B. Cochran, and declared that he was an honest barkeeper. Despite his protestations of innocence, he was yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, who fully committed him on a charge of burglary.

TWO VOTES LESS FOR FERNANDO WOOD.

Detectives Farley and Eustace arrested John Resigne and William Palmer yesterday afternoon, for attempting to defraud William Abrams, by getting him to change a $100 bill on the Ohio Life and Trust Co. They are alleged to be old offenders, and were locked up for examination. Incidentally the prisoners stated to the policemen that they regretted being locked up on election-day, as they wanted to vote for Fernando Wood.

STABBING AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

On Saturday night, John McConn, a seaman on the ship *Empire*, is alleged to have stabbed John Lewis in five different places. Lewis was removed to the White-street House of Detention and placed under medical treatment. His assailant was arrested by the Harbor Police and locked up for examination.

DANGERS OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

John Lyng, while discussing politics, on Saturday, with Andrew Hines, *alias* Figzee, at Delmonico's, in Broadway, lost his temper, and threatened to shoot his opponent, at the same moment producing a revolver. Friends, however, interposed, and the disputants were separated without having injured each other.

BOY SHOPLIFTERS.

Two lads, named Thomas Goodwin and Terrence Cavanagh, were arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen a lot of dry goods from the store of Ellen Anderson, No. 365 Hudson-street. A portion of the property was recovered from parties to whom it had been sold. The boys were committed by Justice KELLY for trial.

Officers Vanderzee and Suraine, of the Harbor Police, arrested, yesterday, on board of schooner *Queen of the South*, from Messina, H. A. Russell, colored steward, on a charge of shooting, on the 10th ult., at sea, Andrew Tucker, colored seamen, who shortly afterwards died from the wounds received.

THE TRANSMISSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Bethune.

The hall of the Mechanics' Library was filled, last evening, to listen to a lecture from Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. On being introduced to the audience, he said that he had refused all invitations to lecture, and they had not been a few, but at the urgent solicitation of a friend, he had consented to deliver a kind of conversational lecture before the Mechanics' Association. His subject he had styled "The Transmission of Knowledge," though it did not cover the whole ground which he intended to traverse. He then proceeded to show how we could have received historical accounts by direct transmission from man to man. Allowing 70 years to be the average age of man, from the Creation, 5,860 years ago, it would have taken but eighty-four men to connect us with that event. But we are not led to depend on tradition alone, for we have the inspired records of the Bible. Dr. BETHUNE then briefly explained the origin of idolatry, which first existed in the Persian or Chaldee nation. The doctrine of this idolatry was that of emanation, first of the word, next of the gods, then of matter; and lastly of heroes. The different ideas in the heathen minds caused a division among them. One part went to India, proof of which we find in the Hindoo mythology. Another part traveled southward to the Nile, under the leadership of Ham. The philosophy of this colony was also that of Emanation, but became materially changed in process of time. Thus they worshiped the crocodile as the god of the river Nile, and, as Egypt was a very fertile country, they worshiped Agriculture under the sign of an ox, or some animal similar to an ox. Still later they deified Production, under forms the most revolting. From Egypt the light of civilization—if such it might be termed—extended to Greece, under CECROPS. Greece in turn established colonies in Egypt, and it was in Alexandria that the Scriptures were translated into Greek, known among theologians as the Scriptuagint. Dr. BETHUNE said he would as soon believe that the Pilgrim Fathers did not land at Plymouth as that Athens was not founded by CECROPS. And, by the way, he did not see why they were all called Fathers, for they did not beget the whole American nation. [Laughter.] They were highly-respectable men, especially as they spent several years in Holland. [Laughter.] In Alexandria several schools arose. PYTHAGORAS studied there, whence he went to Crotona and founded a school, the doctrines of which were adopted by PLATO, and it was the Platonic philosophy that first went to Rome. Throughout the ancient writings there is no philosophy so seductive as the Platonic. It was the origin of the modern Rationalism. About the second century of the Christian era the Alexandrian school was founded, and from its corruptions nearly all the heresies of the Christian Church have arisen. ORIGEN and AUGUSTINE were both tainted with it, and indeed many of the Christian Fathers found it hard to put off the old man and put on the new man in Christ Jesus. The Alexandrian philosophy stalks in our theological hall, and is often recognized in the discourses of our preachers. As the seat of empire was changed to Byzantium, the modern Constantinople, philosophy went with it. This the lecturer deemed a complete refutation of the hypothesis of the French schools, that man was originally a savage. God did not make man one remove from a monkey. He made him in His own image. When Adam came forth from the hand of God, he came, if the expression might be allowed, a highly civilized man. Barbarism is a late state of man; civilization is the original. It was while the shepherds of Judea were watching their flocks by night and looking up into the heavens, that astronomy began. They were not savages who marked out the zodiac and calculated eclipses. Yet that miserable wretch, ROUSSEAU, tells us that man was originally a savage. ROUSSEAU was far more of a savage than that early man. [Applause.] Dr. BETHUNE did not believe in indigenous civilization. On the contrary, civilization is, like fruit, propagated by grafts. We have a civilization that was in the garden of Eden, or at least was taught at its gates by our first parents.

The object of the lecture, as stated in conclusion, was to enforce the unity of the race. As the light of the glorious sun of righteousness fills the world, the nations will cease to be divided against each other, and man, under the name of humanity, will be brought back to that God who talked with him under the trees of the Garden.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the lecturer shortened his remarks, though he had not said all that he intended. The audience heartily applauded him at its close.

City Mortality.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

From the 26th day of November to the 3d day of December, 1859.—Men, 84; Women, 59; Boys, 132; Girls, 106; Total, 381. Adults, 143; Children, 238; Males, 216; Females, 165; Colored Persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Debility, Adult	1	Inflam.of Lungs	24
Abscess of Liver	1	Debility, Infant	2	Inflam.of Throat	2
Alb'a & Bt's dis.		Diarrhœa	1	Inflam. of Womb	1
of Kidneys	3	Dropsy	4	Intussusception	
Angina	2	Dropsy in Head	17	of intestines	1
Apoplexy	1	Erysipelas	1	Lungs, Dis. of	2
Bleeding	1	Fever	3	Marasmus, Ad't	23
Bl'dg fm Veins	1	Fever, Congest.	1	Measles	5
Bronchitis	11	Fever, Intermit.	1	Palsy	8
Cancer	4	Fever, Puerper'l	1	Pleurisy	1
Cholera Infan'm	2	Fever, Remit'nt	3	Scrofula	3
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Scarlet	18	Small-pox	1
Conges. of Brain	13	Fever, Typhoid	6	Spine, Dis. of	1
Constipation of		Fever, Typhus	7	Stomach, Dis. of	1
the Bowels	2	Heart, Dis. of	10	Teething	2
Consumption	56	Hooping Cough	2	Ulcerat'n of the	
Convul's, Adult	3	Inflam. Bowels	9	Throat	1
Convul's, Inf'nt	31	Inflam. of Brain	6	Unknown	2
Croup	33	Inflam. of Heart	1		
Total					352

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE AND SEASON.

Burn'd or Scald	3	Intemperance	1	Premature Birth	7
Casualties	5	Lockjaw	1	Suffocation, ac-	
Comp'n of Brain	1	Lues Venerea	2	cidental	1
Cyanosis	2	Malformation of		Wounds, g'n sh't	1
Delirium Trem's	1	Anus	1		
Drowned	1	Old Age	2	Total	29

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 5, 1857 .... 413..Dec. 32
Week ending Dec. 4, 1858 .... 376..Inc. 5
Week ending Nov. 26, 1859, (from absolute disease, 364; from external causes, &c., 35.) 399
Week ending Dec. 3, 1859, (from absolute disease, 352; from external causes, &c., 29,).. 381
Decrease this week 18

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

The steamship *City of Manchester* arrived at this port yesterday morning, after a long passage of seventeen days from Glasgow. She left that port Nov. 17, and Queenstown Nov. 20. Her news has been anticipated.

BROOKLYN IN[illegible]

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—[illegible] weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen [illegible]ing, Alderman VAN BRUNT called up a resolution laid on the table April 20th, fixing the amount of assessment for grading and paving Fourth-avenue from Baltic to Twenty-first-street, and from Twenty-third-street to the New-Utrecht line, at $105 867 81. The resolution was adopted. A resolution laid on the table at the same time, referring to the same avenue, directing "the Law Committee to take the necessary steps to enforce the payment of the difference between the bid of T. V. Talmage and the next lowest bid, from the said Talmage or his sureties, and the amount so collected to be apportioned to the owners on said Fourth-avenue, *pro rata*, according to the assessment for said improvement," was also called up and adopted. A resolution requesting the City Railroad Company to increase their facilities for enabling the people of the Eastern District to reach the City Hall, was, on motion of Alderman STRONG, taken up, and against the remonstrance of every Alderman from the Eastern District, referred to the Railroad Committee. A motion to reconsider a resolution adopted at the last meeting, giving the joint occupancy of Furman-street for railroad purposes to the Central Railroad Company and to the City Company, provided the latter would pay their proportion of costs, was lost by a decided vote. The long-pending difficulty as to providing means to pay contractors for cleaning the Eleventh Ward, was settled by directing the Comptroller to issue, under the direction of the Finance Committee, a bond for the amount claimed, to be paid out of money to be raised for Eleventh Ward purposes in 1860. An issue of the Corporation bonds to pay a judgment against the city for $9,818 48, incurred by the opening of President-street, was directed by resolution. In connection with the same subject the Corporation Counselor was directed to take the necessary steps to secure to the city from WELLES & Co., water contractors, the amount named in the previous resolution, in pursuance of the contract between the city and said WELLES & Co.

MORTALITY.—There were 118 deaths in this City during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 20; women, 22; boys, 30; girls 46. Adults, 42; children, 76. Males, 50; females, 68. The principal diseases were consumption, 18; infantile convulsions, 11; scarlet fever, 14; and croup 8. Ninety-one of the individuals were born in the United States.

SYSTEMATIC ROGUE.—A clerk, in the employ of J. Q. ADAMS & Co., on Atlantic-street, was sent to prison by Justice CROMWELL, on Saturday. It was charged by his employers that he had a duplicate key to one door of the store, and that, at night, he would enter the premises and steal small sums from the money-drawer, which he regularly deposited in one of the Savings Banks.

HARBOR PIRATES AT WORK.—On Wednesday last, as Mr. JOHN PRESLIN, of Greenport, was crossing in a row-boat to Shelter Island, he was ordered to stop by two men in another boat. Upon refusing to comply with the demand they fired a pistol at him, the ball from which grazed his hat. Their attempts to overtake him were unsuccessful.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A seaman at work on the ship *Robert Sanders*, lying near the South Ferry, on Saturday morning, stepped and fell so heavily that he received severe if not fatal injuries. He was attended by Police Surgeon BALL, and was subsequently sent to the City Hospital for treatment.

INQUESTS.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest on Sunday, in the Third Police Precinct, on the body of a child which had died from the want of proper medical attendance. Also on the body of a man named PATRICK M. ALCOM, at No. 143 Water-street, who died suddenly Saturday night from congestion of the brain.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 8 o'clock Saturday evening proceeded from the store of BRANDIES & WICKERT, No. 44 Fulton-street. The fire was discovered in time to prevent much damage.

GAS.—The Williamsburgh Gas Light Company announce their intention to reduce the price of gas on the 1st of January next, from $3 50 per 1,000 cubic feet to $3.

PRESENTATION.—Atlantic Hose Company No. 1 have presented a splendid silver trumpet to their late foreman, Mr. A. B. THORN.

Amusements.

Mr. BOURCICAULT's new drama, called "The Octoroon," will be produced to-night at the Winter Garden. The work presents, in a series of acts, a picture of Southern life, involving, necessarily, the Slavery question in its concrete form of a slave-sale. The extreme East also has its representative; and that he will be a powerful one, cannot be doubted when we mention the name of Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. STUART's management has always been remarkable for the sacrifices it has made to insure good first representations. It is not surprising, therefore, that for "The Octoroon" two regular performances have been postponed, in order that the artists of the establishment might be entirely at liberty to devote themselves exclusively to the work in hand. We anticipate a great success for Mr. BOURCICAULT's drama.

PARLOR OPERA.—Every addition to Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON's *répertoire* is a matter of interest to the public, for "parlor opera" is unquestionably established in our City as one of its most pleasing institutions. A new proverb called "There's a Silver Lining to Every Cloud" was the feature of last evening's programme, and by its simple but effective transcription of the plot and music of "La Somnambula" obtained the sympathies of a delighted audience. It is not an easy matter to reduce an extensive work to the easy dimensions of a proverb, but Mr. DRAYTON in this instance has succeeded admirably. The greater part of the original music (for the principals) is retained, and Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON rendered it with rare artistic skill. It is a pleasure to know that their efforts were well appreciated. The new proverb is, unquestionably, a valuable addition to the list of brilliant novelties contained in the programme of the establishment for parlor opera.

[Advertisement.]
SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare COMMISSION ON COST to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

[Advertisement.]
BARTHOLF'S
Celebrated
Sewing Machines,
No. 434 Broadway,
Cor. Howard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Neglect in assisting nature has consigned thousands of lovely females to a premature grave. These medicines will be found the most efficient remedies for all sexual complaints, whether in the first blush of womanhood or at the turn of life.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. .DEC. 5.

$2,000	Virginia State 6s	92¾	100	Mich. Cen. R...s10	40
6,000	Miss'ri St. 6s .s60	83⅝	100	do	40
4,800	Ohio State 6s, '60	102	200	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	6½
4,000	Brook. C.W. L.	101⅞	25	do	6⅝
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d Mt	78½	40	M. S. & N.Ia. G. S.	17½
30	Bank of New-York	103¾	160	do	17¾
10	do	103	50	Cleve & Toledo R.	29
5	B'k of Commerce	99½	150	Panama Railroad	134
200	Pac. M. St'ms'p Co.	75	80	do	133¾
100	do s30	75	25	do s30	133⅞
200	do b60	76	50	do s60	133¾
100	do	75½	100	do b60	134
50	do b30	76½	00	Ill. Cent. Railroad	55¼
62	do	76¼	100	do	55½
50	do b30	76½	50	Gal. & Chic. R..b30	71½
50	do s30	76	100	do	71
50	do s30	76¼	200	do s10	71
750	N. Y. Central R.	80½	100	do	70⅞
100	do s20	80½	84	do	70¾
50	do s10	80½	50	do b60	71
50	do	80⅝	50	do b30	71
600	do b60	80⅝	150	do b60	70⅞
350	do	80⅝	50	do s30	70½
415	Erie Railroad	8¾	320	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64⅛
200	Reading Railr'd.s30	41⅛	50	do	64¼
400	do	41⅛	150	do s30	64½
200	do s30	41⅛	450	do	64¾
5	Cleve, Col. & C. R.	93½	100	do b60	65

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible]n. 6s, '90	90¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R...b30	81
[illegible]	[illegible]souri St. 6s	83⅞	400	do	80¾
[illegible]000	do	84	100	do s60	80½
20,000	Va. State 6s..b60	93	60	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	6⅝
500	Cal. State 7s	85½	14	do	6½
2,000	Har. 2d Mt. Bs.	92	17	Gal. & Chi. R.	70
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M	93	50	do	69¾
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	200	do	69⅛
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	96	50	do	69½
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	77½	50	do s30	69¼
00	do	78	200	do	69⅞
100	do	78½	50	do b30	69½
100	do b30	78½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
50	do ....stw	78¾	25	Chi. & R. I. R...s60	64¼
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	12	200	do s60	64½
100	Reading Railroad	41⅝			

MONDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 26:

Increase in Loans $731,871
Increase in Specie 1,214,743
Increase in Circulation 127,541
Increase in Undrawn Deposits 2,696,549

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 4, 1858.	Dec. 3, 1859.	Nov. 26, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,933,000	$69,933,000
Loans	126,336,324	122,137,034	121,423,163
Specie	27,407,727	20,046,667	18,831,924
Circulation	7,838,517	8,398,819	8,271,278
Gross Deposits	109,338,334	100,449,079	97,424,039
Exchanged	19,797,165	24,190,357	23,867,866
Undrawn	89,541,169	76,258,722	73,562,173
In Sub-Treasury	6,345,591	5,840,432	5,877,686

The upward direction of the present Bank return is larger in every item than generally looked for. The explanation is found in the very considerable sums paid into the Shoe and Leather Bank during the week for City Taxes. The increase of Loans, as well as Specie, is mainly found in the report of this Bank. The aggregate Specie Average rises above *twenty millions* once more. The partial addition to the Discount line was not felt on the Money Market, at least not to the extent of counteracting the demand upon the local Deposits to pay Taxes. The market opens quiet this week, both for Discounts and Loans on demand. The former are generally at 7 ℔ cent., the exceptions below this rate being on very prime short bills. There is fair employment for Money among the Stock Brokers at 6 ℔ cent. on miscellaneous, and 5@5½ ℔ cent. on State and Federal security. The Exchanges for the *Africa*, sailing from this port for England on Wednesday, open with sales of Southern Bank bills at 109⅝ on London, and 109⅞ for best City drawn Bankers'. An arrival of $462,000 in Mexican dollars, &c., by the *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans this morning, will probably increase the supply of sight Exchange on London, as we understand the Silver will at once go forward. French bills range from f.5.16¼ to f.5.13¾, most of the business about f.5.14⅜.

The Stock Market opened dull after the heavy closing of Saturday, but it was soon noticed that with the single exception of Galena and Chicago, which is further depressed to 69½ ℔ cent., there was not much disposition to sell on the reduced quotations made at the close of last week. The list of sales at the early Board is, therefore, below the average amount of late, and in some leading descriptions the business very inconsiderable. Between the Boards, lower sales of Galena were made on the Street, while New-York Central and Pacific Mail were firmer. The whole rise of the day on the latter is equal to 4 ℔ cent., but upon what influence, more than was felt on Saturday, we are not advised, though conjecture still points to the probability of an early adjustment of the competition between the rival steamship lines upon some paying basis for both parties; possibly by leaving the Atlantic side exclusively, to the Vanderbilt Company; the Pacific side to the Pacific Mail Company, exclusively, and the gross receipts on through business to be divided on some agreed and fixed proportion. The last sales, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, were at 78½ ℔ cent., against 74¾@75 on Saturday's report. Panama, on the other hand, is rather lower than on Saturday. Rock Island, the two Michigan Roads, Toledo and Illinois Central were comparatively steady, and closed with little or no variation from Saturday's latest quotations. New-York Central also closed at 80⅝@¾ as on Saturday. Reading and Erie both a fraction firmer. The General Share list finally closed somewhat irregular in tone and demand, while State Stocks and Railway Bonds were quoted steady. Eries in better request, 92 ex-dividend for First Mortgage, 88 for Second, and 48 for Fourth. The Thirds held for 75 ℔ cent., and the bid only 70 ℔ cent.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable Dec. 21. The transfer books will remain closed till the morning of the 19th inst.

At New-Orleans the rate of Exchange on England and New-York held firm, checks on this City commanding 99⅝@99¾ ℔ cent. Best London, 108¾@109¼ ℔ cent. The following is the latest Bank return:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 26.	LOANS. Nov. 19.	SPECIE. Nov. 26.	SPECIE. Nov. 19.
Citizens' Bank	$5,727,669	$5,674,751	$3,252,531	$2,982,169
Canal Bank	2,283,311	2,320,139	1,702,999	1,827,585
Louisiana	4,243,644	4,035,613	1,612,587	1,631,776
Louis'na State	5,338,975	5,420,429	2,997,971	2,517,624
Mec. & Traders	1,188,066	1,077,296	473,292	595,610
Bank of N. O.	1,584,963	1,566,643	647,412	576,920
Southern Bk	210,673	260,514	74,123	470,406
Union Bank	1,629,053	1,630,845	600,356	598,372
Merchants' Bk	658,739	731,246	231,651	269,807
Crescent City	1,087,178	1,060,489	374,818	310,904
Bk. of America	1,103,858	109,96[illegible]	470,457	495,037
Total	25,045,129	24,887,92[illegible]	12,438,187	12,076,260
	Increase...$157,201		Increase....$361,927	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 26.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 19.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 26.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 19.
Citizens' Bank	$3,400,670	$3,396,520	$4,615,162	$4,442,709
Canal Bank	927,765	944,570	1,310,953	1,363,430
Louisiana	695,354	691,114	3,824,113	3,812,704
Louis'na State	2,098,550	2,083,475	4,872,141	4,477,975
Mec. & Traders	391,060	361,145	795,477	921,745
Bank of N. O.	565,525	558,740	1,200,052	1,167,637
Southern Bk	270,030	259,715	421,799	405,864
Union Bank	535,020	526,535	1,197,911	1,192,735
Merchants' Bk	449,415	456,095	445,665	506,918
Crescent City	276,000	279,700	446,952	371,507
Bk. of America	227,935	229,715	1,060,033	092,910
Total	9,837,324	9,787,424	20,243,258	19,756,184
	Increase....$49,900		Increase....$487,074	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Nov. 26.	EXCHANGE. Nov. 19.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Nov. 26.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Nov. 19.
Citizens' Bank	$1,267,499	$1,115,291	$109,857	$200,555
Canal Bank	397,593	242,852	226,318	218,655
Louisiana	519,458	503,269	550,954	465,116
Louis'na State	593,012	567,364	331,529	221,270
Mec. & Traders	443,172	529,398	27,794	29,022
Bank of N. O.	691,953	647,535	153,503	165,148
Southern Bk	1,321,820	1,049,906	......	......
Union Bank	201,495	188,831	155,523	204,120
Merchants' Bk	131,792	186,894	73,633	75,287
Crescent City	46,913	53,040	3,033	7,976
Bk. of America	18,000	18,000	28,486	31,018
Total	5,542,707	5,402,418	1,860,650	1,711,167
	Increase..$140,289		Increase....$149,483	

The importance of the subject induces the publication in full of the Message of the Governor of Mississippi, in favor of the resumption of the public faith on $2,000,000 of the old Bonds of the State. The Message appears to have been a special one.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
CITY OF JACKSON, Nov. 15, 1859.

To the Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: Since the last meeting of the Legislature, I have received several petitions from the subjects of foreign Governments, and also from citizens of the United States, respectfully asking the payment of certain Planters' Bank Bonds issued by the State. I herewith transmit those petitions to you, with the recommendation that some satisfactory arrangement should be made in relation to their payment. These bonds were originally for $2,000,000, and there is now, in addition to the original amount of the bonds, a considerable amount due for interest on the same. Though a portion of this interest has been paid, viz.: On the 30th of November, 1858, there was a payment of $101,500, and on the 5th of July last $20.

An act of the Legislature was passed in 1848, authorizing the State officers to convey the Internal Improvement lands of the State to the holders of these Bonds in payment, at the price of six dollars per acre—and a small portion of them were so conveyed. But since that time the greater portion of these lands have been sold, and the proceeds of the same invested in the different railroads of the State. I would suggest that on the completion of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, that the stock then held by the State in said road might be sold and made to contribute largely to the payment of these Bonds.

In 1852, by an act of the Legislature, the question was submitted to the people, asking whether or not they were willing to be taxed for the payment of those bonds. The answer was in the negative. I then thought, as I now think, that the bonds ought to be paid, and voted accordingly. If you, the immediate representatives of the people, should not feel authorized, in the face of this vote, to make an arrangement for the payment of these bonds, the question might be raised and submitted to the people, again asking their consent to the imposition of a tax sufficient to pay the interest for the present on the same, and to provide a fund in aid of the funds arising from the sale of Internal Improvement lands sufficient to provide for their payment in twenty or thirty years, which I have no doubt would be satisfactory to the bondholders. Such has been the greatly increased value and amount of taxable property within the State, that I do not believe that any increase of the present rate of taxation would be necessary for the purpose. But, even admitting that it might require an additional tax to meet this obligation, it constitutes no valid objection. The question for your solution is, Are those bonds due and unpaid? If this question should be answered in the affirmative, in my opinion the question of payment is no longer debateable—and proper provision should be made for their liquidation or adjustment. It is due to ourselves and to the character of the State that all acknowledged obligations should be promptly met. It can never cost an individual or State too much to be just.

WILLIAM McWILLIE.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* remarks as follows on the subsequent proceedings of the Legislature:

On Saturday Mr. SMEDES, from the Joint Committee, reported the following resolution, which was passed, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to report to this House, with all convenient dispatch, a full statement of the amount of the bonds of the State issued on behalf of the Planters' Bank now outstanding, the date of their issuance, the period of their maturity, the amount of interest paid and when paid, and the amount of principal and interest of said bonds due up to the present time.

A proposition to print a thousand copies of this message, offered by Mr. SMEDES, went, under the rule, to the Joint Select Committee on Printing, and on Saturday they reported in favor of printing two hundred copies for the use of the House, which was adopted.

We are not prepared to say that these movements indicate any intention on the part of the Legislature to make immediate provision to pay this long-deferred debt; one admitted on all hands to be justly due, and for the non-payment of which not a shadow of just excuse ever has, to our knowledge, or ever can, in our opinion, be given. We sincerely hope, however, that they may prove auspicious of prompt action, and that the present Legislature will repair the wrong which the failure to pay this debt has done and is still doing to the State and to the nation.

In this connection it is but a just tribute to Gov. BROWN (now United States Senator) to mention the earnest appeal which he made to the Legislature of the State in his recent speech, delivered by invitation before that body, to pay these bonds. With a manliness characteristic of him, and with an integrity without which he would be unworthy of the high post which he fills, he urged upon the immediate representatives of the people to pay these bonds, as being alike the dictate of an enlightened policy, as well as the simple demand of justice and right.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 3.	LOANS. Nov. 26.	SPECIE. Dec. 3.	SPECIE. Nov. 26.
Bk. of New-York	4,622,855	4,705,313	666,848	637,207
Manhattan Co	4,461,452	4,380,128	783,468	792,954
Merchants' Bank	5,073,484	4,989,729	890,083	970,907
Mechanics' Bank	3,529,714	3,555,094	582,105	637,692
Union Bank	2,526,859	2,487,013	475,658	233,203
Bk. of America	5,415,144	5,459,317	1,207,518	1,143,106
Phenix Bank	3,134,070	3,189,456	404,103	586,705
City Bank	2,102,457	2,053,409	245,249	258,381
Tradesmen's Bk	1,452,540	1,456,643	119,522	148,050
Fulton Bank	1,385,673	1,351,931	281,202	313,161
Chemical Bank	1,863,879	1,866,871	722,270	721,613
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,002,754	1,986,066	218,603	175,430
National Bank	2,020,104	2,038,092	211,144	172,311
Butc. & Drov. Bk	1,718,405	1,756,416	93,858	178,102
Mech. & Trad. Bk	838,673	851,282	118,266	125,645
Greenwich Bank	727,437	440,179	66,173	64,262
Leather Man. Bk	1,819,516	1,807,459	277,314	270,632
Seventh Ward Bk	1,247,250	1,243,252	141,742	160,321
Bk. St. New-York	3,770,606	3,710,697	685,807	634,523
Am. Exchange Bk	7,217,505	7,006,830	1,159,435	1,051,062
Bk. of Commerce	12,767,028	12,630,580	1,634,560	1,652,334
Broadway Bank	2,572,430	2,542,081	402,344	442,692
Ocean Bank	1,673,474	1,646,941	207,901	219,987
Mercantile Bank	2,426,633	2,511,864	427,900	385,065
Pacific Bank	1,039,851	1,063,770	187,557	173,257
Bank of Republic	3,907,276	3,859,081	676,051	770,353
Chatham Bank	659,914	720,446	69,332	84,154
People's Bank	687,251	682,931	89,508	122,900
Bank of N. Am	1,605,111	1,616,600	148,830	207,892
Hanover Bank	1,393,341	1,393,960	147,279	131,312
Irving Bank	779,402	804,552	152,061	69,566
Metropolitan Bk	6,129,784	6,085,868	1,104,018	1,002,908
Citizens' Bank	724,234	725,676	69,816	102,416
Nassau Bank	1,496,591	1,560,391	158,927	154,550
Market Bank	1,526,639	1,559,478	167,247	194,977
St. Nicholas Bk	1,037,973	1,058,281	149,836	174,922
Shoe & Leath Bk	5,134,416	4,652,015	2,294,935	1,123,309
Corn Exch. Bank	1,579,093	1,637,600	225,527	136,855
Continental Bank	3,262,934	3,239,166	562,762	453,119
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,182,612	1,199,643	130,860	165,305
Oriental Bank	514,113	526,903	68,320	65,155
Marine Bank	1,008,871	1,013,734	83,600	101,734
Atlantic Bank	526,611	543,969	43,263	47,472
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,585,836	2,638,131	255,418	249,947
Park Bank	4,427,537	4,362,952	825,330	843,950
Artisans' Bank	969,506	981,991	133,909	107,888
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	660,240	650,793	58,834	70,245
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	477,249	472,994	51,040	48,948
N. Y. Exch. Bank	309,381	309,532	29,786	22,364
Bull's Head Bank	413,845	424,167	38,244	31,185
N. Y. County Bk	411,454	403,120	38,259	44,131
Grocers' Bank	537,140	514,178	71,882	84,608
East River Bank	320,048	312,337	26,835	25,170
North River Bank	459,839	443,151	77,329	67,317
Total	122,137,034	121,423,163	20,046,667	18,831,924
	Increase......$713,871		Increase......$1,214,743	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 3.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 26.	DEPOSITS—NET. Dec. 3.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 26.
Bk. of New-York	395,726	406,825	2,597,340	2,643,828
Manhattan Co	325,242	322,869	2,914,847	2,936,504
Merchants' Bank	250,077	250,075	2,816,767	2,839,009
Mechanics' Bank	306,325	294,012	2,333,342	2,369,936
Union Bank	217,756	202,016	1,777,086	1,630,835
Bk. of America	132,415	134,476	4,226,387	3,845,966
Phenix Bank	138,758	130,553	1,813,488	1,921,437
City Bank			1,246,359	1,303,288
Tradesmen's Bk	318,084	319,347	675,341	700,114
Fulton Bank	152,969	150,445	1,068,252	1,058,602
Chemical Bank	315,912	307,785	2,003,104	1,895,311
Merch. Exch. Bk	134,469	132,696	942,155	888,945
National Bank	135,040	132,166	803,147	826,014
Butch. & Drov. Bk	183,355	179,728	1,074,366	1,039,687
Mech. & Trad Bk	121,250	119,754	656,762	671,585
Greenwich Bank	141,789	140,284	491,151	482,266
Leather Man. Bk	238,649	240,246	979,873	987,375
Seventh Ward Bk	211,600	214,385	602,244	652,175
Bk. St. New-York	213,700	209,769	2,159,889	2,162,842
Am. Exchange Bk	193,879	194,373	4,401,005	3,955,434
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,378,912	5,138,530
Broadway Bank	262,473	259,325	1,882,896	1,887,611
Ocean Bank	125,989	116,903	982,175	948,910
Mercantile Bank	33,895	32,273	1,750,718	1,818,740
Pacific Bank	121,144	120,797	827,698	833,145
Bk. of Republic	209,165	202,353	2,796,729	2,862,020
Chatham Bank	118,737	115,384	402,418	458,911
People's Bank	114,769	115,945	454,110	478,119
Bank of N. Am	80,600	81,518	705,212	761,040
Hanover Bank	90,771	92,846	581,458	606,302
Irving Bank	127,415	121,392	565,316	505,753
Metropolitan Bk	214,726	226,522	3,336,313	3,294,407
Citizens' Bank	152,667	151,982	466,643	493,565
Nassau Bank	128,293	130,051	714,483	762,886
Market Bank	214,390	212,823	835,026	877,180
St. Nicholas Bank	93,460	92,134	575,107	641,637
Shoe & Leath Bk	91,342	93,296	6,289,293	4,562,879
Corn Exch. Bank	103,619	103,646	750,083	621,650
Continental Bank	181,133	180,267	1,846,327	1,767,691
Bk. of Commw'lth	235,894	230,399	816,393	890,060
Oriental Bank	102,846	102,672	329,006	320,560
Marine Bank	127,929	127,509	512,596	540,985
Atlantic Bank	77,940	79,274	211,176	231,491
Imp. & Trad's Bk	192,750	193,337	1,415,503	1,403,077
Park Bank	182,489	176,432	3,153,090	3,140,241
Artisans' Bank	93,663	90,829	545,028	499,174
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	100,134	101,831	246,187	260,537
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	142,613	147,559	222,343	218,725
N. Y. Exch. Bk	113,090	110,059	285,915	206,103
Bull's Head Bank	102,809	104,542	364,589	359,066
N. Y. County Bk	85,779	88,794	306,466	309,546
Grocers' Bank	52,421	51,576	410,778	431,280
East River Bank	87,830	84,884	198,717	187,499
North River Bank	76,674	69,795	457,091	449,720
Total	8,398,819	8,271,278	76,258,722	73,562,173
	Increase.....$127,541		Increase....$2,[illegible]	

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales at $5 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat. WHEAT wanted for milling, but as holders are asking $1 10@$1 12 for Chicago Spring, and $1 13@$1 15 for Milwaukee Club, buyers are out of the market. RYE—Small sales at 75c. Other Grains quiet. *Imports*—17,300 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—6,700 bushels Wheat; 2,400 bushels Peas.

Snow fell to the depth of eight inches Saturday night and yesterday, but is disappearing to-day under the effects of a mild atmosphere. Navigation is uninterrupted.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR active and steady; sales 2,000 bbls., at $4 75@$4 85 for State; $4 90@$5 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 10@$5 35 for extra Michigan; $5 40@$5 50 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales 9,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 03; 4,000 bush. Green Bay Club, at $1 07. CORN quiet; sales 6,000 bush. new warm, at 52c. Other Grains quiet, and no sales. *Imports*—800 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat. *Exports*—35,000 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR dull, but prices unchanged; Howard-street $5 25. WHEAT buoyant; sales 3,000 bushels, offerings limited to $1 30@$1 40. CORN firm, at 65c. @70c. for new White, and 70c @75c. for Yellow. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $16; prime, $10 50. BACON—Sides, 10c. WHISKY, 26c.

MARRIED.

MILLER—SECOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. ASA D. Smith, EPHRAIM MILLER, Jr., of Brooklyn, E. D., to SARAH JANE, eldest daughter of T. F. Secor, Esq., of this City.

SELLAR—NORRIE.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 3, at Grace Church, by Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., DAVID P. SELLAR, of Scotland, to MARY VAN HORNE, daughter of A. Norrie.

APPLEBY—STORM.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, CHARLES EDGAR APPLEBY and SARA E. STORM, daughter of Isaac A. STORM, Esq.

MERRITT—BROWN.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Mr. Benedict, Mr. GEO. W. MERRITT to Miss MARY A. BROWN, all of Norwalk, Conn.

DIED.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, CHARLOTTE H. VARIAN, wife of Alfred H. Webster, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 5th-st.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 3, Mrs. CATHERINE JANE ACKERMAN, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jonas Winchester, No. 127 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DWIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 3, MAURICE W. DWIGHT, D. D., formerly Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, with the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WHITEFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 5, ANNIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of William H. and Sarah Whitefield, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Elizabethtown, N. J., for interment, on Wednesday morning.

FORBES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 4, after a long illness, Mrs. MARY FORBES, wife of Mr. Elisha Forbes, aged 47 years.

Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 97 Oxford-st., near Myrtle-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 5, JESSIE LUCRETIA, daughter of Wm. H. and Jane A. Lockwood, aged 3 years and 9 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 190 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

SUGDEN.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 5, GEORGE B., youngest son of James L. Sugden, aged 8 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 413 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock.

KING.—At Staten Island, on Monday morning, Dec. 5, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. SARAH M., wife of Henry L. King, and daughter of Isaac N. Phelps, aged 26 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at the Mercer-st. Church, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

WEBB.—At Wethersfield, Conn., on Saturday morning, Dec. 3, in the 69th year of her age, AMELIA, daughter of the late Joseph Webb, of that place.

Her funeral will be attended from the Wethersfield Congregational Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

YOUNGBLOOD.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Monday morning, Dec. 5, of pulmonary consumption, Rev. WILLIAM YOUNGBLOOD, for many years a missionary of the American Board in Southeastern Asia, aged 59 years.

BARNEY.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 26, Mrs. AVIS, widow of Charles Barney, late of Mobile, Ala., in the 71st year of her age.

HEGEMAN.—At Manningsville, Kanawha Co., Va., after a short illness, ADRIAN HEGEMAN, M. D., (formerly of this City,) in the 41st year of his age.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .... 3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .... 5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .... 3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Africa* will close on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 11½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
John Bell	Dec. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Africa	Dec. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
North Briton	Dec. 10	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Manches'r	Dec. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Niagara	Dec. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Dec. 17	New-York	Havre.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
FROM EUROPE.			
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York
Edinburgh	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	Nov. 23	Liverpool	Portland.
Persia	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York
United Kingdom	Nov. 30	Glasgow	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.			
Karnak	Dec. 9	New-York	Nas. & Ha.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Manchester, from Glasgow—Mr. Wilson, Mrs. A. Mercilliott, Mrs. Robertson and infant, Mrs. Davidson and 2 children, Mr. Watson and lady, Miss Caroline Watson, Alexander Watson, John Watson, Geo. Watson, Wm. Watson, Miss Annie Meickle, Jean Laborde, lady and child, Jean Journee and lady, Madame Castaigne, Perrie Corst, J. B. Baudouin and lady, J. M. Tougagur, lady and child, Walter P. Davidson, Thos. Titchie, Mr. Gondet, Mr. Moore, John McGregor, Walter Hyslop, Thos. K. Fox, H. W. Small, Eugene Ahrarn and nephew, Mr. Carlo, James Bruce and son, Thos. Frew, Wm. McConnell, M. A. Baron, and 125 in the steerage.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. H. C. Dawson, Mrs. E. S. Talbot, child and servant, A. S. Green, D. S. Kay, H. H. McKensie, L. Piffet, Capt. B. Hinckley, Mrs. M. Coyle, W. Fox, J. D. Costa, S. Mallory, B. Mallory, G. M. Cuhna, Jno. Robson, J. Bogardus, W. Osborn, P. Gonzales, N. Lenerde, C. H. Rusher, A. Llado and lady, B. P. Richardson, B. Duvaduro, P. Duvadoro, M. Nuyers, M. Cayetano, W. H. Carter, E. Brugas, J. F. Alfonso, V. H. Duborge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 3 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 55 | Gov. Island. 4 44 | Hell Gate.... 6 6

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Baltic, Gray, Aspinwall, N. A. Steamship Co.; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Yorktown, Cooper, Havana, Hargous & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ships Revenue, Luce, Antwerp, Howland & Frothingham; Mary Bangs, Somes, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Barks H. S. Rutgers, Delano, St. Mark's, Brodie & Pettes; E. Foster, Brown, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbuck.

Brigs Independent, (Br.,) McAlmon, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, W. B. Scranton.

Schooners J. F. Curtis, Small, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.; Alina, (Fr.,) De la Barrier, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Eldad, Dayton, Philadelphia, Post & Small; S. Mills, Rawley, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating.

Sloops Planter, Bennett, Providence, master; Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, New-Orleans Nov. 27, and Havana 30th, with passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. 2d inst., 2:20 P. M., lat. 30 08, lon. 79 25, spoke propeller Benjamin Franklin, (under canvas,) from Minatitlan, bound to New-York—did not require any assistance. 3d inst., 17 miles W. N. W. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with Bremen bark Napoleon 3d, stg. S. S. W. 4th inst., 145 miles S. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Granada, hence for Havana and New-Orleans.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br., screw,) Cummings, Glasgow Nov. 17, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. The H. experienced heavy N. E. winds, and was detained off the Highlands 8 hours by fog.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. and 138 passengers to Wm. Tyson. Nov. 9, lat. 48 10, lon. 8 20, Alick Johnson fell overboard and was drowned. He was a native of Marseilles.

Ship Victory, Ainsworth, Liverpool, with mdse. and 242 passengers to D. Ogden. (The above was reported by Capt. Brandon, of steamtug J. L. Lockwood.)

Bark E. Fowler, Brown, Rondout, with coal, for Aspinwall.

Brig Solferino, (Br., of Quebec,) Bissceаro, from Cape Canso 18 ds., in ballast to master. While at the Cape lost mainmast, and came to this port to repair.

Brig Margaret McDonald, (Br.,) Charlottetown, P. E. I., 14 ds., with potatoes and oats to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Queen of the South, (3 masts,) Weeks, Messina Oct. 1, and Gibraltar Nov. 3, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Dec. 2, off Nantucket Shoal, was in company with a clipper-ship, with elliptic stern, painted black, and white belt, straight stem. Sld. from Gibraltar in co. with ship Henrietta and bark Sultana, for New-York, barks Florence and H. A. Carrington, for Boston. Has had very hard passage, with continual heavy cross sea.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Kenealey, Malaga Oct. 24, and Gibraltar 29th, with fruit, lead, &c. to Thos. James.

Schr. J. H. Horton, Smith, Virginia, with oysters, for Boston.

Schr. Orris Frances, Clark, Forked Island, Me., 4 ds., with stone.

Schr. John Boston, Lingo, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to order.

Schr. H. R. Coggshall, Tilden, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to J. Holmes.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) Norris, Maitland, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. C. H. Connor, Durand, New-Bedford 2 ds.

Schr. Florence, Jamieson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. John Pondor, Hunt, Red Bank 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Post, Perth Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Express, Wiley, Virginia, oysters, for Boston.

Schr. Star, Huckins, Lubec 7 ds., lath to Jed Frye.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Coker, Fall River 20 hours.

Schr. Ophir, Williams, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Albany, mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Barber, Westerly 2 ds., stone.

SAILED—Steamships Yorktown, for Havana; Baltic, for Aspinwall; Northern Light, do.

WIND—During the day, from N. E.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner Susan Bray came ashore at Quogue, night of the 3d. The crew were saved with difficulty. The vessel has bilged, and the captain is now stripping her. The S. B. was built at Currituck, in 1847, 122 tons register, rated A 2½, and owned by Capt. Naylor and others, of Plymouth, N. C.

The schr. J. H. Tiffany, previously reported sunk by collision with propeller Milwaukee, had a cargo of 400 tons railroad iron, and not provisions.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The schr. Energy, Capt. Dill, was brought to Algiers last night by a steamtug. The surveyors report her mainmast sprung, jib-boom gone, sails much injured, hull twisted, trunk started, deck started up over centre case, and vessel leaking badly. Her cargo will immediately be discharged.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

LONG ISLAND, Dec. 5.—The brig Solicitor, Capt. Jemsen, from Cephalonia, Mediterranean Sea, with a cargo of currants, bound to New-York, came ashore this morning, at 1 o'clock, opposite Southampton. Crew landed by a line from the shore. The vessel lies head on, and the sea making a complete breach over her.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5—The screw steamship Montgomery, of Cromwell's line, from New-York, arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 4th inst.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 4—Arr. ship Ohio, Hutchings, Riga, for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

E. Buckley—ship, stg. E., Nov. 30, lat. 36 30, lon. 66.

UNION CANDIDATE.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
SOLOMON L. HULL.

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